

## Labour would reverse cuts in income tax

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Income tax cuts made by the Government in the run-up to the forthcoming general election would almost certainly be reversed if Labour gained power, Mr Neil Kinnock indicated yesterday.

The Labour leader's warning came as a new survey disclosed that the Conservatives are well ahead not only in marginal seats they will be defending at the next election but also that Labour's tax plans do not have majority support in those key constituencies.

With electioneering in full swing as MPs return to Westminster today after the Christmas recess, Mr Kinnock gave the strongest hint yet that Labour would be forced to look beyond recouping tax concessions worth £3.6 billion a year made to the rich in order to finance its programme.

"We do not consider that a cut in taxes—let us say Lawson took another 2p off the standard rate—should be written in stone. Neither do the British people," he said in an interview on BBC television's *This Week Next Week*.

Rather than having 1p or 2p off the standard rate of income tax, Mr Kinnock said, voters preferred guaranteed high

standards of health care, education, training and opportunity.

If the Government carried out a "cheap gimmick" before the election by cutting income tax the greatest beneficiaries would be those on top incomes, the Labour leader said.

But the huge majority of people on incomes up to £10,000 would have the two

people want to see those bills paid and not scattered to the wind."

A Labour government would "levy what was necessary" in a fair manner to ensure those bills were paid. "Part" of the way of achieving that was to ensure high earners, who had benefited enormously under the Thatcher Government, paid a proper contribution towards meeting those bills.

But Mr Kinnock's view of the wishes of the electorate, and his determination to fight the next election on the basis of the economy, was out of time with a poll conducted for independent television's *Weekend World* into the voting intentions and thoughts of voters in marginal seats currently held by the Conservatives, which Labour must gain if they are to win the election.

The survey showed that in 92 key constituencies where Labour is the main challenger, the Conservatives have a 6 per cent lead. On the basis of those results Labour would be likely to win only 13 of the seats.

A surprising 66 per cent of voters in the marginals believe Mrs Thatcher will win the next election.

Almost two thirds of those interviewed in the *Weekend World* poll did not believe the economy would be better managed under Labour.

Only one in six voters thinks Labour has been transformed by Mr Kinnock into a modern and dynamic party worthy of trust.

## Radice deadline for grammar schools

By John Clark, Education Correspondent

Grammar schools will be "pleased out" within two years of a Labour government taking office, Mr Giles Radice, the party's spokesman on education, said yesterday.

It is the first time Mr Radice has set a time limit on ending selective education, 11-plus which more than 20 years after the party first tried to abolish it, is still practised by nearly a third of local education authorities in England and Wales. There are about 150 grammar schools, catering for more than 100,000 pupils.

Mr Radice, speaking at a Fabian Society conference at Ruskin Hall, Oxford, repeated Labour's pledge to abolish the party's long-standing commitment to free-paying schools, including charitable status. He said that would also be done within two years of the party taking office.

Losing charitable status would cost 2,500 independent schools about £30 million a year.

Labour has already announced that it will immediately abolish the assisted places scheme, under which the Government buys places at independent schools for

22,000 children from low-income families at a cost of about £25 million a year.

The two moves would be a severe blow to the independent sector, which educates more than half a million pupils. However, while fees would rise sharply, demand would be likely to remain strong.

Mr Radice interviewed later on the BBC Radio Four programme *The World This Weekend*, said: "We take the view that private schools are divisive and are taking up too much attention and resources. We think that if the private schools are so good then they ought to be able to stand on their own two feet without help from the state."

Mr Radice also accused Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of having worked out no proposals for improving the education system but instead putting up a "thick smoke-screen" to hide the real issues, which included a lack of investment in schools, a shortage of books and equipment, and the "rock-bottom" morale of teachers.

## Soviet arms chief replaced

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Moscow has privately informed the United States that it is replacing Mr Viktor Karpov, its chief negotiator at the superpower arms control talks in Geneva. The move is apparently designed to try to break the arms deadlock in the final two years of the Reagan Administration.

According to CBS News, the Kremlin told the State Department last week that it has appointed Mr Yuri Vorontsov, the First Deputy Foreign Minister, to the post. He is far more senior than Mr Karpov and is a rising star in the Kremlin. American officials and Western diplomats have long felt that Mr Karpov lacked authority to negotiate

effectively.

CBS said the Kremlin had stated in a letter that Mr Vorontsov had been appointed because the Soviet leadership believed the next round of arms control talks would be crucial to the future of US-Soviet relations.

The network added that the Soviet Union had expressed the hope that the Reagan Administration would appoint someone as important as Mr Vorontsov to head the US delegation.

Mr Vorontsov was no official confirmation available here yesterday of the appointment of Mr Vorontsov (Christopher Walker writes). Mr Vorontsov is regarded

as one of the most able of the new breed of sophisticated Soviet diplomats who have been promoted quickly since Mr Mikhail Gorbachev came to power. Last May, he was switched from being the Ambassador in Paris to become one of the two new First Deputy Foreign Ministers.

As Mr Vorontsov demonstrated at a press conference on Soviet policy in the Middle East last week, he has a quick mind and an impressive public manner.

A question mark had been hanging over the future of Mr Karpov since he was reported to have been reprimanded by the Kremlin for making a diplomatic gaffe in the wake of the collapse of the Reykjavik summit.

## Recluse who gave away millions dies

By Tim Jones

A hundred years ago when Britain ruled the waves as the mightiest superpower the world had yet seen, its total defence budget was just £31m.

Today, that figure would not even buy two attack Tornados for the RAF, far less a front-line fighting ship for the Navy.

Britain's defence bill for 1985 was £17 billion, a figure beyond the wildest dreams of Mr Gladstone, Prime Minister a century ago.

The depressing figures are

## Superpower status in 1885 cost £31m

By Tim Jones

revealed in a page contained in the 1987 edition of the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* published by the Central Statistical Office.

Britain a century ago was truly a maritime nation, having 26,662 registered ships, compared with 2,378 ships two years ago although gross tonnage then was only seven million tonnes compared to 14 million tonnes today.

The population then was 36 million compared to 56 million two years ago and they were confronted with a na-

tional debt of £740m compared to the latest estimate of £158b.

In spite of the large rise in population since then the number of marriages in 1885 was, at 222,702, some 155,000 fewer than a hundred years on. There were 1,019,119 births then and 597,120 deaths compared with 723,093 births and 654,701 deaths in 1985.

Exports then were running at £213m against £78b now and imports were £371m compared to the 1985 figure of £85b.

But Mr Gladstone and his ministers had only £68m in revenue to juggle with compared with the £110b at the disposal of Mrs Thatcher.

The old trade figures show that imports of food, drink and tobacco made up a much greater part of the total import bill than they do now.

To complete a depressing picture, in 1885 85p would buy what costs £30.34 in 1985.

Annual Abstract of Statistics, Central Statistical Office, Stationery Office: HMSO £17.50.

## Nuclear weapons transporter skids into field



Rescue workers use cranes to lift the 20-ton transporter from the field where it lay after skidding off a country lane. (Photograph: Julian Herbert)

## Recovery of stricken truck lasts 18 hours

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

An official inquiry was under way last night into the accident in which a military transporter carrying nuclear weapons skidded off a road in Wiltshire and landed on its side in a farmer's field.

The vehicle was recovered 18 hours after the incident following an elaborate and delicate lifting operation that took place behind a cordon of police and troops who sealed off the area.

Last night the convoy had reached its undisclosed destination, the vehicle being towed the rest of the way. Ministry of Defence officials refuse to disclose the exact details of the load being carried, but reliable sources said that nuclear weapons, probably depth charges, were on board.

Mr Roger Freeman, the Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, yesterday rejected suggestions that the accident had posed any danger to the public. He would neither confirm nor deny details of the cargo.

All precautions and safeguards covering such movements are laid down by the Nuclear Weapons Safety Committee which reports to Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence.

Mr Freeman added that a Board of Inquiry had been immediately set up to examine details of the accident, which occurred on Saturday afternoon on an icy, ungrated country lane between the villages of West Grimstead and West Dean.

The accident happened as the four-vehicle convoy, under military escort, was negotiating the narrow lane. One of the 20-ton Mammoth Major weapons containers skidded on the ice, slewed off the road down a ditch and overturned in a field.

A second lorry was prevented from following the same route by the skilful responses of its driver.

Continued on page 16, col 3

## Director's letter to Guinness lawyers toppled chairman

By Lawrence Lever

Mr Ernest Saunders was forced to stand aside as chairman and chief executive of Guinness owing to the contents of a letter written by Mr Olivier Roux, the Guinness finance director.

The letter repeats the testimony that Mr Roux had given to the Department of Trade and Industry inspectors and sets out the full extent of the price support operation carried out by Guinness and Morgan Grenfell, its merchant bank adviser, during the bid for Distillers.

It is understood that Mr Roux's letter, which was sent last week to Sir David Napley, Guinness's lawyer, makes it clear that Mr Saunders was fully aware of the price support operation.

The letter cost Mr Saunders the support of the Guinness board, a particular, the executive directors, who had until then been firmly behind their chairman, were taken completely by surprise by its contents when the letter surfaced last week.

The form of Mr Saunders' departure—standing aside rather than resigning—was largely chosen on the advice of Lazard's, the merchant bank called in to advise the company on the DTI investigation. Sir John Knott, Lazard's chairman, is understood to have been involved.

The concern of Lazard's and the Guinness board was that the outcome of the DTI inquiry should not be anti-

ciated by Mr Saunders resigning altogether from the company.

Mr Saunders has been effectively suspended on full pay at least until the outcome of the DTI inquiry is known.

The future of two non-executive directors on the Guinness board is now hanging in the balance.

The emergency board meeting, which may be brought

£150m stake A quiet Glaswegian 17

forward from Wednesday, will discuss the position of Mr Thomas Ward and Dr Arthur Fürer as non-executive directors.

Mr Roux is expected to resign at the meeting. He has already been given leave of absence.

The chairmanship is expected to pass to Sir Norman Macfarlane, one of the five independent non-executive directors.

Mr Roux's letter, which precipitated Mr Saunders' downfall, may be linked to further information given to the inspectors last week by Mr Roger Seelig, the Morgan Grenfell financier who was forced to resign.

Mr Seelig is understood to have sent supplementary written details to the inspectors of the price support operation carried out by Morgan Grenfell for Guinness.

## French strikes crumble

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, appeared last night to have won a much-needed victory in his protracted battle against industrial unrest, as the transport and electricity supply strikes began to peter out.

Railway and Paris public transport services began to return to normal, and all but one of the electricity workers' unions called for an end to their highly unpopular six-day-old strike.

The conservative Government has maintained a firm, not to say intransigent, stand against the unions throughout the past month of simmering unrest and crippling strikes which caused nationwide transport chaos, brought many businesses to a halt and provoked a level of public anger not seen for many a year in France.

Spontaneous demonstrations against the strikes continued throughout the country over the weekend. Many of the shopkeepers, businessmen and mothers who have been occupying electricity offices, staging sit-downs in town centres and marching with banners demanding "the freedom to work" have never taken part in a protest movement before.

Conservative MPs in the capital have called on Parisians to demonstrate their "exasperation" at a mass demonstration outside the Palais Royal today.

The Socialists had accused M Chirac of hypocrisy in calling for restraint and yet

Continued on page 16, col 8

## Chaos as east wind blows cold

By a Staff Reporter

The worst weather of the winter yesterday brought freezing temperatures, chaos on the roads and disruption to rail services as thermometers dropped to minus 10 degrees centigrade.

Britain joined the rest of northern Europe in experiencing bitterly cold weather blown in from Scandinavia. Forecasters said that although minimum temperatures had probably been reached, the cold snap would continue this week, bringing more snow.

Eastern counties were worst hit and the south-east also suffered. The lowest temperature of -10C was recorded in Marham, Norfolk, and Holme Moss, South Yorkshire.

Six inches of snow was reported in parts of Suffolk and Essex and heavy snow also fell across Kent, Sussex, Surrey and the Hampshire region of eastern Scotland.

Police said there were 10 crashes yesterday on a 15-mile stretch of the M25 in Essex, made treacherous by patches of sheet ice.

Essex police said: "The biggest problem we have is not the ice, it's the drivers. Police cars cruising at 30mph trying to slow down the traffic have been overtaken on the outside and the inside."

There was also a spate of accidents on the M20 in Kent. British Rail southern region took the unusual step of advising travellers to stay at home unless their journeys were absolutely necessary, as the bitter cold forced delays and cancellations.

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## Forest out

Crystal Palace, of the second division, caused an upset in the third round of the FA Cup when they beat first division Nottingham Forest 1-0. Non-League Telford lost 2-1 to Leeds and Luton drew 0-0 with Liverpool.

## Testing time

England ended the second day of the final Test match against Australia in Sydney struggling on 132 for five. Earlier Australia were all out for 343.

## Portfolio

• The £15,000 prize in Saturday's Times Portfolio Gold weekly competition—double the usual amount as there was no winner the previous week—was shared by two readers. Details, page 3.

• There is £8,000 to be won today in the daily competition as there was no weekend winner of the £4,000 prize.

• Portfolio list, page 20; rules and how to play, information service, page 18.

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Cricketers split over ancient bat

A dispute over an ancient bat has upset one of the world's oldest cricket clubs. Problems began when the bat, more than 200 years old, was valued by Sotheby's at £18,000. That made it too valuable to be displayed in the Vine Club's pavilion at Sevenoaks, Kent, because insurance conditions could not be met.

A group of members proposed the bat should be sold to provide much-needed funds. Other club members began a campaign to keep it, saying it could be displayed safely in the town museum.

The bat, presented to the club in 1932 by a former cricket vice-captain, J.S. Killick, as a gift "in perpetuity", was made by Robert Pett, a renowned batsman of Sevenoaks, and carries the date 1745.

The issue will be decided tomorrow when members will vote on a proposal that the bat be sold at a Sotheby's cricket auction later this year.

## New drug profits law

An armory of new laws to stop drug traffickers profiting from their trade is completed today (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

Judges will be empowered to freeze suspects' assets in advance of a trial under new provisions of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 now brought into force.

If the suspect is then convicted, courts are required to order confiscation of the assets which are deemed to be the proceeds of dealing in drugs. Reversal of the burden of proof means it is up to the convicted drug dealer to prove the assets are not the proceeds of the crime.

## Pets for partners

One in 10 people considers a pet more important to their happiness than their partner, according to a survey published today.

About one in five said pets were more important than children and more than a third of those questioned by *Options* magazine thought pets more important than a job.

Nearly half put pets above money.

## Ballots 'rigged'

Angry seamen have said they will withhold their union contributions if their leader refuses to discuss allegations of ballot rigging in recent elections.

About 25 members of the National Union of Seamen, from ports throughout Britain, held an unofficial meeting in Liverpool at the weekend to discuss irregularities said to be on a "massive" scale.



## Lessons in diving

Princess Anne's son, Peter Phillips, is shown how to use an aqualung before taking a dive at the International Boat Show at Earls Court, west London, yesterday.

Wearing a borrowed pair of yellow trunks, Peter, aged nine, spent almost 10 minutes underwater at the British Sub-Aqua Club stand and refused several offers to get out.

His instructor, Miss Cheryl Collier, aged 25, of Poole, Dorset, said: "Peter is an agile little boy who was easy to teach. He was good enough to take up diving as a hobby."

## Horse rustler hunt

A hunt was on last night for a professional gang of rustlers who snatch showjumping steeds.

The gang struck most recently at Westbury, Wiltshire, when it escaped with BJ, a bay mare show champion worth £2,000 last week. Six months ago at Marlborough, an almost identical horse of the same value was stolen.

Mrs Anne Oliver, whose bay mare, Caerphilly Lass, was rustled in June 1985, has contacted every horse dealer, auctioneer and relevant publication since the theft. "It is incredible that so many horses, which tend to be bay or grey showjumping mares, can just disappear. I could not believe it when BJ was taken because the horses are almost identical."

## Passenger 'saw jet fuel leak'

By Ian Smith  
Northern Correspondent

One of the British holidaymakers who refused to return from Tenerife on board a Boeing 757 told yesterday how the pilot admitted he would not allow his own family to fly on the faulty aircraft.

Mrs Doreen Spencer was one of 231 passengers who signed a protest petition after take-off of an Air Europe jet was twice aborted because a passenger claimed he saw fuel gushing from the port engine.

The first incident occurred last Friday evening when a newspaper employee, Mr Paul Bradley, aged 49, saw liquid pouring out of the port engine as the plane taxied for take-off. He alerted cabin crew and passengers spent the night in Tenerife hotels while two engineers were flown from Gatwick to repair the aircraft.

But the next morning as the plane taxied a second time — with the two engineers on board — Mr Bradley saw smoke billowing from the same engine.

When the holidaymakers' replacement aircraft touched down at Ringway International Airport in Manchester yesterday Mrs Spencer, from Horwich, Greater Manchester, said: "I heard the pilot tell a passenger sat next to me that he would not expect his own family to fly on the plane, so why we were expected to take that risk I just do not know."

Mrs Cathy Hall, of Lytham St Anne's, near Blackpool, said she was not frightened of flying, but the weekend incident had scared her to death. "It became so bad that people were standing in the aisles and screaming that they wanted to get off and when we returned to the departure lounge many were still sobbing and clearly shaken by what had occurred," she added.

## Leasing boost for Airbus

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

A leading aircraft leasing company is expected to announce an order for more Airbus A320 medium-range passenger jets today in a boost for British Aerospace.

Mr Colin Barrington, chief marketing officer of Guinness Pear Aviation, said the Airbus jets would be leased as part of a trend towards renting by airlines because of the cost of new-generation aircraft.

The cost of a new Boeing 747 is about £75 million. "Many airlines wish to retain the flexibility to move to the latest technology when it becomes available and they see the operating lease as a useful tool to achieve this objective," Mr Barrington said.

In 1981, about 6 per cent of commercial passenger jets flown by western airlines were owned by leasing companies. By 1991, it is predicted that 20 per cent of passenger aircraft will be leased.

Two of the biggest leasing organizations, the GPA Group, based in Ireland, and National Lease Finance Corporation, of the United States, own more aircraft than some of the biggest airlines.

## Third child for Harman

By Michael Evans  
Whitehall Correspondent

Prince Edward is expected formally to hand over his resignation from the Royal Marines to his commanding officer at Lympstone training centre in Devon today after spending most of the weekend with members of the Royal Family at Sandringham.

His decision, taken after long periods of consultation with his senior officers at Lympstone and with his family, will be officially announced in a statement from Buckingham Palace.

Assassination threat made to 'loyalist' leaders  
DUP angry at lack of protection

Security surrounding the Rev Ian Paisley has been increased after an alleged threat to his life from the Irish National Liberation Army, which has given a warning of a campaign of assassination against "loyalists".

The increase in security came as a body representing Northern Ireland's 26 local councils demanded talks with the RUC's chief constable about security protection for public representatives.

The Unionist-dominated Association of Local Authorities demanded the discussions

with Sir John Hermon, the chief constable, after the attempted assassination last week of Mr David Cairns, a member of Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party, on Craigavon council in Co Armagh.

The association strongly attacked the Northern Ireland Office and said the continued presence of Provisional Sinn Féin members in council chambers endangered the security of councillors.

Leaders of the Democratic Unionist Party have advised their 170 elected repre-

sentatives to review personal protection. Leading unionists remain angry over the RUC's withdrawal of personal protection to various members.

Mr Peter Robinson, the DUP MP for East Belfast, had his police protection withdrawn after he was arrested in the Irish Republic last August during a "loyalist" incursion and since then has been driven in a bullet-proof Mercedes car by party sympathizers.

Leaders of the Official Unionists are still being given full police protection. Mr Robinson has refused an

RUC offer to escort him to the border tomorrow as he is driven to Dublin for his trial on charges arising from the loyalist incursion in Clontarf, Co Monaghan, in August.

He faces 11 charges in connection with the incident when he appears at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin.

The RUC's decision to withdraw security provisions from Mr Robinson caused concern within the Northern Ireland Office but senior officers were insistent that the force could not be used as a

convenience by Unionist politicians. The dispute over security for politicians occurred as the Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the first victim of terrorist violence this year. Mr Ivan Crawford, aged 49, a part-time RUC reserve officer, was killed by a booby trap bomb which exploded in a litter bin in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, on Friday night. The terrorists detonated the device as Mr Crawford, a father of three from Brookborough, Co Fermanagh, walked past the bin.

## Warship design row goes to court

By Michael Evans  
Whitehall Correspondent

A High Court case which involves an alleged breach of copyright over the design of a Royal Navy patrol ship is expected to lead to new questions over the ordering of naval vessels by the Ministry of Defence.

The legal case, which begins today, has been brought against British Shipbuilders by a Guernsey company which claims that plans for its "Osprey" patrol vessel were used to help in the design of the Royal Navy's patrol craft HMS Peacock.

The directors of the company, Osprey Ltd, are Mr David Giles and Mr Peter Thornycroft, who have been engaged in a war of words with the Ministry of Defence for many years over the Navy's choice of the traditional "long, thin" warship as opposed to their "short, fat design".

The company accuses British Shipbuilders of building a model of the Osprey for testing and then using the results in the design of HMS Peacock. British Shipbuilders deny the allegation.

Yesterday the Ministry of Defence said: "This is a matter between British Shipbuilders and Osprey. We are not concerned, although we have provided a number of documents relating to the whole issue which arose some time ago."

The Ministry is not expecting the High Court hearing to provoke any embarrassing revelations about defence procurement. However, the case could shed new light on the Ministry's choice of warship design over the last few years, according to some sources.

The 10-year dispute between the supporters of the short, fat hull and the long, thin design came to a head last year when the Government agreed to set up an independent inquiry to examine the merits of the two different designs. It came after an unofficial report, supporting the short, fat design, by a committee headed by Lord Hill-Norton, a former First Sea Lord, which was sent to the Prime Minister.

The official inquiry which is chaired by Mr Hugh MacLeod, chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, is expected to be completed in a few months.

● A repair bill of £5 million has forced the oldest serving warship still afloat to go into mothballs.

Foudroyant, which has been moored in Portsmouth harbour and used as a sail training ship in recent years, was built in Bombay in 1817, but now the wooden valued frigate is suffering from severe rot.

The Foudroyant Trust, which manages the ship, has annually provided sail training for hundreds of youngsters, but the programme for 1987 has been suspended because of the poor state of the ship and the vast repair bill.

## Third child for Harman

Ms Harriet Harman, an Opposition spokeswoman on the social services, has given birth to an 8lb 2oz daughter.

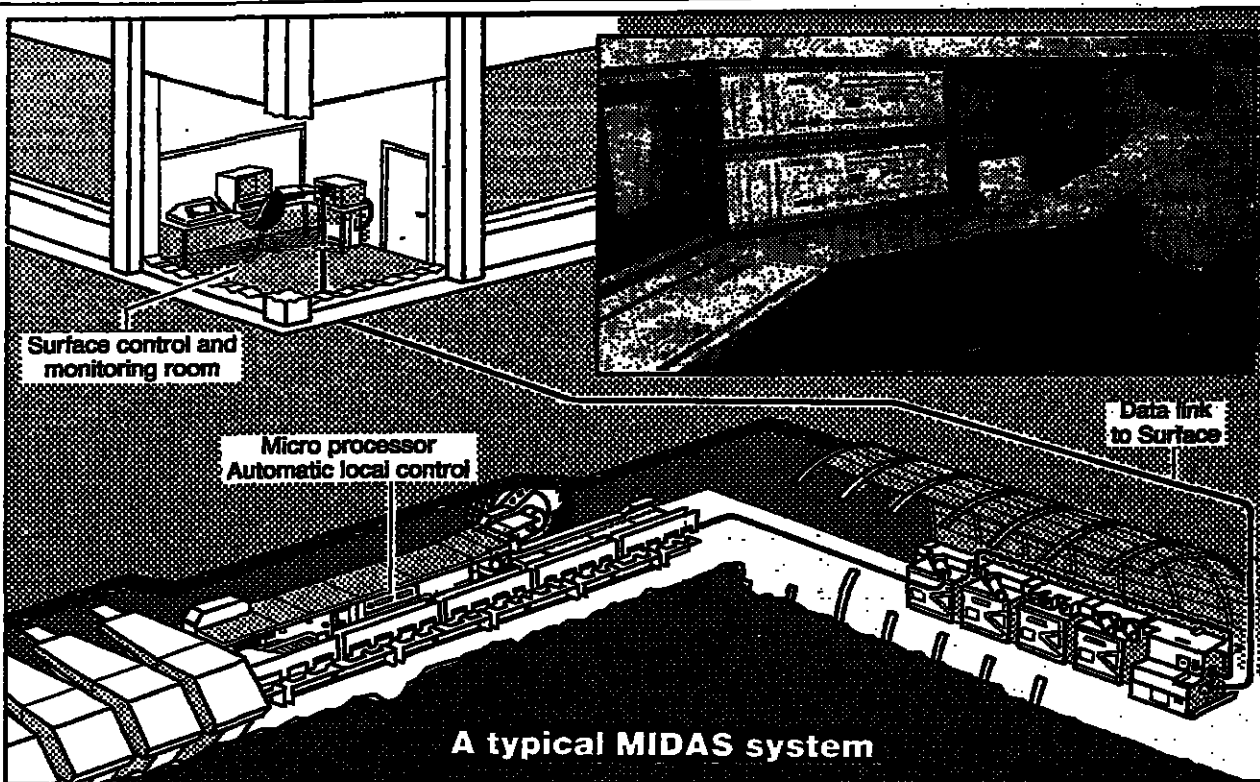
Ms Harman, aged 36, MP for Peckham, south London, uses her maiden name but is married to Mr Jack Dromey, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The couple have two sons.

## Prince Edward's resignation expected today

By Michael Evans  
Whitehall Correspondent

Prince Edward is expected formally to hand over his resignation from the Royal Marines to his commanding officer at Lympstone training centre in Devon today after spending most of the weekend with members of the Royal Family at Sandringham.

His decision, taken after long periods of consultation with his senior officers at Lympstone and with his family, will be officially announced in a statement from Buckingham Palace.



A typical MIDAS system

## Clean-faced miner still in the future

Union and management at the Seaford colliery in Fife met today to discuss the future of the 820-strong workforce, after last week's fire which caused the loss of one entire pit face.

Equipment worth more than £3.5 million and up to four years of useful coal reserves were lost in the blaze, caused by spontaneous combustion — an age-old hazard facing many mines throughout the country.

Now some experts are complaining that not enough research is being done to develop hi-tech systems which could prevent a repetition of the Seaford blaze.

Professor Meredith Thring, emeritus professor of mechanical engineering at Queen Mary College, London, and a robotics specialist, says that the answer lies in getting men away from the face.

By using remotely-controlled machines to mine coal instead, there is no need to provide fresh air underground. Starved of oxygen, the

chemical reaction that causes spontaneous combustion cannot occur.

Professor Thring said that British Coal should look harder at automating mining using what he calls "telechairs".

Those are machines that are controlled by surface-based operators who receive a complete picture of conditions at the coal face via sophisticated sensors.

Such devices are used in space and the nuclear industry, Professor Thring says. A French telechair was used to find the Air India aircraft destroyed by a bomb over the Atlantic last year.

Professor Thring estimates that telechairs for mining would cost around £250,000 each. He claims the cost of installing them would be rapidly recovered in the increased productivity and saving in ventilation and transportation costs that result.

Professor Thring believes telechairs could double the country's effective coal re-

serves by their ability to work in mines which are too dangerous for human miners, such as those far underneath. But British Coal is not taking those ideas seriously enough, the Professor says, and a big investment is needed now.

However, Mr Ray Lukaszewicz, group leader in machine automation at British Coal's technical department in Bretby, Staffordshire, said telechairs need a host of control equipment such as 3-D television cameras that are far from being ready to enter the hot, dusty and noisy environment of Britain's mines.

An automated cutting device called Midas began trials at the Wath Colliery, South Yorkshire, a few weeks after the miners' strike. It has now been installed in eight collieries around the country, with an advanced version about to start work in a pit in Fife.

Guided by gamma rays from shale in the overlying rocks, Midas can already cut

coal from seams with little guidance from miners. But, as Mr Lukaszewicz emphasizes, cutting the coal is only a part of the complex process of mining.

Machinery and pit props supporting the roof have to be moved as coal is extracted. Getting the coal away from the face once it is cut is a big task: cut too quickly, and the conveyor is overloaded, causing the whole process to grind to a halt.

Mr Lukaszewicz said: "We will be mining in the traditional ways at least until the end of this century. The day of the clean-faced miner is still far off."

● A fire which had threatened to destroy a new £5 million coal face at a South Wales pit has been extinguished.

Mine rescue teams working 24-hour shifts took two days to put out the fire, 3,000 feet underground in the Penallta colliery in Hengoed, Mid-Glamorgan.

## Larsen is equal first after slip

By Harry Golombek  
Chess Correspondent

Play at the Foreign and Colonial Chess Tournament remains intense, with only two more rounds to complete. After round 10 the Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen had established a clear 1 point lead.

But in round 11 he sustained a setback at the hands of Jonathan Speelman, the British champion, who gained an advantage after move 13 and increased it following a mistake by Larsen at move 18.

The Russian grandmaster Lputian took advantage of the leader's lapse and drew level with him on seven points out of eleven by beating Dr Jonathan Speelman in round 11. Grandmaster Murray Chandler remained a half point behind while the world lady champion, Maya, was threatening to move into second place.

The journalists' move last January to the high-technology plant at Wapping, east London, came after 5,140 print union members went on strike and were dismissed after voting for industrial action.

Journalists on *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun* and *News of the World* were not in dispute with the company and voted to move to the new plant.

## Union crisis over Times men's fine

By Tim Jones

A decision by the hard left element of the National Union of Journalists' national executive committee to fine 95 journalists employed by News International £1,000 each for allegedly defying instructions to punish the union towards a crisis.

The decision, taken on Saturday, came after four days of hearings by the union's complaints committee. It was taken by ten votes to nine when some moderate members of the executive were not present.

## Union crisis over Times men's fine

By Tim Jones

It is understood that when it met on Saturday, the union's executive had before it a recommendation from the complaints committee to acquit News International journalists of the central charge of moving to the Wapping plant to a union instruction of January 21 "to work normally at the normal place of work". Mr Longley described that as a moral victory.

But on a second charge of crossing picket lines at Wapping, 95 were found guilty. The national executive of the NUJ essentially found guilty those Wapping journalists whose names appear on reports. Three hundred and twenty others were acquitted because the evidence against them was not satisfactory.

Mr Longley said: "These proceedings were unlawful from the start, for the NUJ has ignored the strike ballot provisions of the 1984 Trade Union Act and has broken its agreement."

"These proceedings were unjust as the NEC acted as judge, jury and prosecutor in its own case. The outcome is also extremely stupid as the NEC knows none of the members concerned will pay the fine."

It was also clear yesterday that Prince Edward's personal doubts had provoked universal sympathy at Lympstone.

Yesterday a spokesman at Buckingham Palace denied a report that before *The Sun* newspaper broke the story, it had originally been planned to announce last Wednesday that Prince Edward was to resign because of an old leg injury. The Prince hurt his leg while playing rugby at Cambridge University.

The officer added that after 10 weeks at Lympstone, Prince Edward had as good a chance of winning the coveted Sword of Honour at the end of the 34-week course as anyone else. The revelations last week that he was having second thoughts about a career in the

## Union to recruit by video

By Our Media Correspondent

Britain's largest union is taking a cue from the music industry by producing a short video film, to the beat of rock and roll, to promote itself.

The Transport and General Workers Union, which has lost 600,000 members in six years, hopes the video and a planned television advertising campaign to follow will entice young workers into its dwindling ranks.

The video, which includes a catchy jingle performed by the Communards rock group, is to receive its premiere on Friday at the Wembley Conference Centre in north-west London, where the union has called a rally of 1,500 organizers to launch a nationwide membership drive targeted at the country's six million temporary and part-time workers.

The rally will be addressed by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Mr John Prescott, the shadow employment secretary.

The video represents a sharp departure for the British union movement, which has traditionally relied on members under embroidered banners, leaving slick media campaigns to the Conservatives.

The union justifies the contemporary approach by arguing that the workers it is targeting for membership are primarily young, ethnic and female, and can be reached only through an approach that recognizes their cultural susceptibilities.

They are said to be on the lowest rung of the employment ladder, where they are treated as second-class citizens with low pay and few rights.

Mr Ron Todd, the union's general secretary, said: "It is a form of industrial apartheid and their treatment undermines the position of permanent full-time workers. We intend to stop the rot."

The union has allocated £100,000 to launch its campaign, but expects to spend more as it goes under way.

## COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

As Parliament resumes today the most pressing question is whether Labour can recover from the depressing few months it has suffered since the party conference.

During this period there has been the sharp rise in Conservative support in the opinion polls and perhaps still more significant, a growing assumption that a third term for Mrs Thatcher is inevitable.

But Labour does appear to have learnt some lessons from the past few months. Before Christmas, Mr Kinnock seemed to be spending all his time trying to justify his non-nuclear defence policy. At its Bishop's Stortford conference last week the Shadow Cabinet switched its main line of fire to the Government's economic and social policies.

That was sensible. If you must have an unpopular policy, it is a good rule in politics not to try to thrust it down every one's throat.

The change of direction in Labour's assault has been aided by the publication of figures last week showing how the North of the country has suffered so much more than the South from rising unemployment.

## The North-South political split

We shall hear a great deal more about this North-South divide from Labour spokesmen over the coming months.

As a description of what is actually happening economically it is neither an oversimplification. But that has never been too much of a liability in politics. The broad North-South economic divide is paralleled by a similar North-South political split.

That represents for Labour both a strength and a problem. The greater the sense of economic deprivation in the North the more easily should Labour be able to consolidate its political heartland.

But it needs to make considerable inroads into Conservative strength in the South and Midlands if it is to have an overall majority in the next House of Commons. The more economically advantaged people are feeling in the South the harder will that be.

It is not an impossible task. But one can see why many of the more perceptive Labour politicians look upon their return to power as an operation that will require two elections.

They will continue to proclaim in public their confidence that they will win outright next time. But they do not really expect to do so.

## Better chance for Alliance

They are looking to deny the Conservatives another overall majority, possibly to becoming themselves the largest single party in a hung parliament.

Labour will certainly hope to win seats from the Conservatives in the North and Midlands of England, in Scotland and possibly in Wales. But in most of the South of England the Alliance will stand a better chance than Labour of doing so.

This points to the possibility of a parliamentary deadlock as the most realistic Labour hope next time. In that case, either Labour or the Conservatives might form a coalition or some other looser arrangement with the Alliance. But a minority government followed by another election quite soon would be more likely.

If that happens, Labour's hopes would be much higher in a second swift election. There have been three elections since the Second World War which have given no party an overall majority of more than single figures: in 1950, 1964 and February 1974. In each case the party whose support was on a rising curve then won the next election soon after.

Labour just held on to power in 1950, but its majority was much reduced and the Conservatives had the momentum to carry them back the following year.

In 1964 Labour managed to end 13 years of Conservative rule by winning a tiny majority that was substantially increased 18 months later. In February 1974 Labour came back without an overall majority which it then secured in October.

In an early second election the voters seem to confirm the trend they have established in the first. This analysis suggests that while the Conservatives have the better chance of winning an overall majority next time, Labour would stand to benefit more in the long run if there was a hung parliament.

But Labour will have to seize the initiative quickly if it is to achieve even that limited objective.

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# Law Society fights 'draconian' powers in anti-fraud Bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The proposed new powers of the director of the Serious Fraud Office are attacked by the Law Society as "draconian" and "alarming" in a briefing paper to MPs today. The society says the powers, set out in clause two of the Criminal Justice Bill which is before a Commons committee tomorrow, go far beyond the recommendations of the Roskill committee on fraud trials. The society said: "The Government appears to have disregarded the need for a balance between the investigation of serious crime and individual liberty."

"Clause two as drafted tips the scales heavily in favour of untrammelled investigative powers."

The society is particularly concerned about the far-reaching investigative powers, the abrogation of the suspect's right to silence and the right not to incriminate himself.

It is also concerned that legal privilege which was protected under the Police and

Criminal Evidence Act 1984 is to be without safeguards. In respect of the investigative powers, the Bill breaks new ground in "conferring such a wide battery of powers and in allowing such a broad discretion as to the circumstances in which they are exercised."

The society puts forward a series of amendments aimed at restricting the director's powers and restoring suspects' rights.

Although similar far-reaching powers are held by the Department of Trade, the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise, these apply to narrower and more clearly defined circumstances, it says.

Its amendments would limit the exercise of investigative powers to cases of serious or complex fraud. At present under the Bill they may be brought to bear in any case for which it appears there is good reason to do so.

The society is also angry that the investigative powers make "substantial inroads" into legal privilege and that there is an obligation on a lawyer to disclose the name of a client if required to do so.

It attacks the Government for not consulting the profession on this, and not mentioning it in its criminal justice White Paper or during lengthy discussions.

The Bill also abrogates the right of silence in that it requires people to answer questions and produce documents or be at risk of committing a criminal offence.

defendant should be required to make the challenge and not his counsel.

The association gives "qualified support" to the proposals to allow witnesses abroad and children to give evidence before a court by video recording link. But it says there should be a controlled experiment with child witnesses before it becomes law.

It also criticizes the Government for not using the opportunity of the Bill for reviewing criminal proceedings which now fail to filter out of the system cases which are defective or oppressive.

The time has come to take a new look at criminal proceedings, the association says. It calls for their complete abolition.

## Bar opposes removing right to challenge jury

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government's proposal to abolish the defence right to challenge jurors in the Criminal Justice Bill is criticized in a briefing paper to MPs from the Criminal Bar Association today.

The association says: "We remain implacably opposed to the abolition, which may be in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights."

The association said the right to challenge was a constitutional right which should not be lightly removed. An alternative to outright abolition would be a limit of six on the number of jurors who could be challenged off, or more at the judge's discretion. Another option put forward by the association is that the

## Contest to cut heavy drinking

Drinkers will be asked to enter a competition to end alcohol abuse in the north-west of England, where more beer and spirits are consumed than anywhere else in Britain.

The Health Education Council and the North Western Regional Health Authority will launch a three-year project today in which contestants will be asked to provide new ideas on the best way to promote sensible drinking habits.

More than 200,000 leaflets and questionnaires are to be sent to homes, universities, public houses, factories, sports centres and doctors and dentists waiting rooms throughout the region. Entrants will be asked to complete a questionnaire to determine if they are cautious drinkers who do not exceed prescribed safe alcohol limits.

If they pass the initial test they are classed as sensible drinkers and asked to complete a form advising health officials on how best to persuade heavy drinkers to adopt a more sensible approach.

A list of contestants' hints will be included in follow-up literature, together with their best sensible drinking slogans. Eight winners will receive British Caledonian flights to Paris or the US.

If successful, the campaign may be adopted throughout Britain. It is supported by the Greater Manchester and Lancashire Council on Alcohol and other voluntary agencies.

Dr Laura Pendleton, who is co-ordinating the scheme for the authority's community medicine department, said: "We believe the public will more readily accept advice presented to them in ordinary language from lay members of the public than the experts' messages which too often are couched in formal and difficult to understand terms."

## BT faces call for more cardphones

British Telecom should speed up the replacement of coin-operated telephones by cardphones, according to the Telecommunications Users Association.

The association said a recent survey found that cardphones suffered far less vandalism, mainly because they do not contain money. They offered a less frustrating service and Telecom would save on the cost of collecting cash and repairing damaged boxes.

Telecom estimates that it lost £36 million last year because of vandalism. Up to 60 per cent of public telephone boxes are out of action in some inner city areas, the worst of which is Liverpool.

Mrs Vivienne Peters, association director of membership services, said that the move to cardphones must be combined with better availability of telephone cards. A 50p card should be introduced for the young and the elderly.

## Ford regains lead in battle for fleet sales

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

The Vauxhall Cavalier has lost its position as the sales representative's favourite company car after relieving the Ford Cortina of that mantle in 1982. In the battle for supremacy, the Vauxhall has given way to the Ford Sierra.

In last year's fleet car market, accounting for one in four of all new cars sold, the Cavalier suffered a 20 per cent decline in its share to 14.5 per cent, letting the Sierra into the lead with 21.178 fleet sales and a 15.1 per cent share. After a decidedly cool initial reception, the Sierra has now established itself.

In the market for fleets of more than 25 cars, Ford holds sway with 47.7 per cent of all sales and Vauxhall follows with a 27.2 per cent share, down 4 per cent.

Despite many pushes to claw fleet sales from the two multinational car makers, Austin Rover still has only 14.4 per cent of the important fleet market, its whole model range being beaten by the Sierra alone.

Along with the Sierra and Cavalier, the Ford Escort captured more than 10 per cent of fleet sales. The new Rover 800 has yet to establish itself among the larger company fleets in contrast to the Ford Granada.

At present, it takes about two hours for a motorist to make the peak-hour 35-mile journey from a commuting town such as High Wycombe. With the main artery closed at

(M18 interchange) till end of month.

M6 Lancashire: Contraflow operating between junctions 29 and 32 (A6 Preston/M55 interchange).

M61 Blacow Bridge: Construction work at M6 interchange. Lane closures both directions.

M63 Greater Manchester: Link road from A34 to M63 southbound reduced to single lane.

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Major widening scheme. Lane restrictions and slip road closures between junctions 1 and 7 (Eccles interchange/A56 Streteford). Severe delays at times.

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: Construction work between junctions 15 and 17 (city centre and Dumfries) till March.

M74 Barrier repairs south of junction 10 (B7078). Outside lane closed in both directions.

M80 Central Northbound: Inside lane closed for roadworks between junctions 5 and 9 (Falkirk/M9).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch. Other roadworks, page 16



Mr Simon Daly and his six-dog team negotiating a turn in a husky race in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, yesterday. A contestant dressed as Robin Hood was not so successful. Mr Chris Charles, aged 34, of Epping, Essex, retired after hitting an oak tree. "The ghost of that nasty Sheriff of Nottingham must be behind this," he said (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## National gets new director

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

The National Theatre is expected to announce today the appointment of Mr Richard Eyre as its artistic director in succession to Sir Peter Hall, whose contract expires at the end of next year.

Mr Eyre, an associate director at the national since 1981, was recommended for the top post by Sir Peter. This is likely to be formally approved by a board meeting under Lord Kayne, the chairman.

He will share overall management of the complex on London's South Bank with Mr David Aukin, who was appointed to the new post of executive director last September.

Unlike Mr Eyre, whose 20-year career has spanned the theatre, cinema and television, Mr Aukin does not direct plays. His forte is as an administrator and producer, and the theory is that the two will complement each other admirably as the national's first joint directors.

The two men recently worked together on a stage version of *High Society* at the Leicester Haymarket, and their co-operation as director and producer is said to have been harmonious.

Mr Eyre, aged 43, directed his first production, *The Knack*, at the Phoenix, Leicester, in 1965. He later spent two years as producer-director of Play for Today at the BBC, and directed the widely-acclaimed film *The Ploughman's Lunch*.

Sir Peter has not disclosed his future plans, although he is known to be considering several offers from Europe and the United States. I understand he has also been invited by two British commercial theatre impresarios to leave the subsidised sector and form a company to present plays in London and New York.

Mr Aukin's appointment as executive director, which was recommended by an independent inquiry, coincided with criticism of Sir Peter's role as supreme of the national.

The new line-up at the theatre will be bound by constraints expected to be introduced by the Arts Council on the amount of time they may work outside the institution.

The council has accepted a further recommendation that the national and the Royal Shakespeare Company should receive at least half of the earnings from any future transfer of their productions to the commercial sector.

## Aids battle

## Extra £12m to help victims

By Jill Sherman

The Government is likely to announce that an extra £12 million is to be spent on the treatment and counselling of Aids patients.

The money, which will be allocated to regional health authorities in the next two weeks, will go towards providing special hospital wards for Aids sufferers, increased staffing levels, day centres, clinics and counselling for the thousands of people now known to be carrying the Aids virus.

Most of the money will be directed at hospitals in north and west London which have cared for 407 of the 610 cases of Aids in Britain. But it is likely that regions in other areas of the country will for the first time get some additional money earmarked for Aids.

Yesterday a Department of Health spokesman denied re-

ports that the Government would allocate between £20 million and £30 million on caring for Aids sufferers.

Health service managers were originally told that only £7 million was to be allocated for clinical care. But it is now understood that this figure has been increased to at least £12 million as health authorities face spiralling costs.

In total only 4,758 people carrying the Aids virus have been reported throughout Britain, but most specialists agree that between 30,000 and 100,000 people must now be infected with the virus.

Aids counsellors in London have given a warning that more resources must be spent on counselling to avoid more suicides. The Middlesex Hospital in London has had a fourfold increase in people demanding tests as a result of the publicity on Aids.

A community physician has proposed distributing condoms to some school children to prevent Aids spreading through early experimental sexual acts. Dr David Joseph, director of community medicine at South Bedfordshire health authority, will put the scheme to Bedfordshire local education authority today.

Classical musicians are to make way for a rock band for the first time at the Barbican Centre in London later this month, for a charity concert on behalf of Aids sufferers.

The Communards will be joined by the rock duo, Erasure, and other guests for the concert on January 26.

Actors Derek Jacobi and Isla Blair will stage a benefit performance in the Barbican Theatre on February 22.

Clifford Longley, page 14

## High Court to decide on pump station blast

By a Staff Reporter

Legal liability for the pumping station explosion at Abbey, Lancashire, in which 16 people died and 28 were injured, will be decided in the High Court starting in Lancaster tomorrow.

A methane gas explosion tore apart the underground valve house of the £68 million Wyre Valley water distribution plant on May 23, 1984, during a visit by 42 local residents organized by the parish council to ally fears about local flooding.

A consortium of 20 survivors and relatives of the dead have issued writs on behalf of 31 plaintiffs against the North West Water Authority, Binnie and Partners, who designed the valve house, and Nuttall and Co. the builders.

It has cost £365,000 to bring the case to court, most of it raised through personal contributions, legal aid and loans of £240,000 from Wyre Borough Council and Lancashire County Council.

The hearing, before Mr Justice Rose, is expected to last three months.

Mrs Elaine Kellert-Bowman, Conservative MP for Lancaster, said it would normally take up to eight years for a case of such complexity to reach court. The hearing was taking place within three years because government ministers and legal officers had worked determinedly towards an early settlement.

Senior police officers will meet today to examine claims that the hoax tape which disrupted the Yorkshire Ripper inquiry may have been sent anonymously by a disgruntled policeman working on the case.

The Chief Constable of the West Yorkshire force, Mr Colin Sampson, said yesterday that he had been concerned about the identity of the hoaxer since conducting a review of the case.

He will meet with senior officers of the force involved in the original investigation, to discuss allegations made in a Sunday newspaper that the taunting tape was sent to the late Det Chief Supt. George Oldfield, the man heading the protracted hunt for the killer, by a disaffected junior officer.

The Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd was yesterday asked to launch an official investigation into the suggestions, Mr Don Dixon, Labour MP for Jarrow, in Tyne and Wear, said he was deeply disturbed by claims that the hoaxes were perpetrated by a detective in the West Yorkshire force.

A nationwide hunt was launched to track down the author of the two letters and the tape which taunted police about their inability to catch the Yorkshire Ripper who, for more than five years, stalked the North, killing 13 women and savagely assaulting at least seven more.

Mr Dixon said hundreds of men in his constituency had come under intensive questioning after language experts pinned down the accent as belonging to a man living in the Sunderland area.

## Portfolio Gold—Churchill interpreter shares win

A retired journalist, who was an interpreter for Churchill at the historic Yalta conference, is one of two readers who share the weekly Portfolio Gold prize of £16,000.

Mr Hugh Loughi, aged 65, of Fleet, Hampshire, said he interpreted for the wartime leader at the Yalta, Potsdam and Tehran conferences. He is still a writer and broadcaster, after retiring from the BBC's External Services division.

Mr Loughi, who has been a reader of *The Times* for more than 25 years, said he planned to spend part of his £8,000 prize on a trip to India with his wife.

"My first thought was that my wife has always wanted to visit the Indian sub-continent, and that is where she will be going - accompanied by me, of course," he said yesterday.

Mr Loughi, who is using his experiences to write a post-war history, said any remaining money would be used to help his three children and a charity of his choice.

He has played Portfolio Gold since the game started and said he was very surprised to find he had won.

Mr Walter Longman, of Writhe Green, Surrey, is the reader who shares the weekly prize, also winning £8,000.

The weekly total had reached £16,000 as there had been no winner for the past two weeks.

There were no claimants for Saturday's daily prize of £4,000.

Portfolio Gold cards can be obtained by sending a stamped, addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,  
The Times,  
PO Box 40,  
Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mr Loughi plans a journey to India

## Beatle seeks photographs

Paul McCartney and his wife, Linda, have lodged a High Court writ seeking the return of 70 photographs which they allege were stolen from them.

The writ has been issued against Miss Caroline Dimmock of Enfield, north London, whose late father was a collector of Beatles memorabilia.

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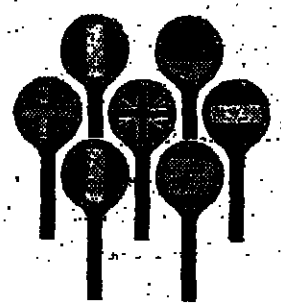
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# Safeguards sought in family blood link tests on immigrants

By a Staff Reporter

Government plans to test the use of genetic fingerprinting to settle immigration disputes must include safeguards for those unwilling to give blood samples, a report published today says.

The United Kingdom Immigration Advisory Service (UKIAS) gives a cautious welcome to the proposed pilot scheme in its annual report, but adds: "It is crucial that proper safeguards are built into the system and that tests are offered in an acceptable manner."

"It must be understood by all concerned with the tests that there are a variety of perfectly valid reasons why some people might not want to have them."

The DNA blood tests, genetic fingerprinting, would be used to establish the validity of claims from wives and

children applying to join husbands or fathers resident in the UK.

Plans for a pilot scheme were first announced by the Foreign Office in January last year.

Exclusive worldwide licence to develop and commercialize the technique is held by Imperial Chemical Industries, which is understood to have agreed its limited use in the government pilot scheme, involving about 40 volunteers.

However, negotiations are continuing over any further use if the Government decides to widen the scheme.

The UKIAS says the technique would be particularly useful to immigrants who have had their applications to settle in Britain refused, as it could establish their rights beyond question.

Most applications from wives and children come from Bangladesh and Pakistan. Under the pilot scheme, for which no date has been fixed, blood samples would be taken in their home country and compared with samples taken from the man in Britain.

The UKIAS says: "The introduction of DNA testing would, in most cases, render village visits obsolete overnight, as well as the zealous search for 'discrepancies' by entry clearance officers."

The organization, set up to help people appealing against immigration laws, also reports that more than half its appeals were successful in the year ending March 1986.

UKIAS Annual Report, 1985-86 (UKIAS, PO Box 132, Seventh Floor, Bretenham House, Savoy Street, Strand, London WC2E 7LR, £2).

## Julie beats handicap and revels in sport

Few girls of 13 can number parascending, water-skiing and ice-skating among their pastimes. For Miss Julie Hunt, her ability to take part in such sports is especially remarkable.

She has just celebrated an important anniversary. It is now two years since she completed a course of treatment for bone cancer which involved a widely-publicized and unusual operation to remove her thigh and replace it with her lower leg.

Rotationplasty, as this rarely-performed surgery is known, has given her the freedom to walk, run and play sport with her school friends secure in the knowledge that she will not face the pain of the further operations.

The man who diagnosed the malignant tumour on Julie's femur two years ago, Mr Roger Checketts, a consultant orthopaedic surgeon, had two courses open to him. Either to remove the femur and replace it with a metal bar or to ask the pioneer of rotationplasty, Mr Jan van der Eiken, a surgeon from The Netherlands, to fly to Sunderland to assess the situation.

Mr Checketts, who heads a team of four surgeons at Sunderland General Hospital, said: "The disadvantages of the traditional operation were that as the patient grows, so the metal bar has to be replaced which entails further operations."

Julie, who lives in Castleford Road on the Hylton Castle estate, Sunderland, seems quite at ease with her. However, Mr Checketts said: "There is still a good deal



Julie Hunt, a victim of bone cancer, skating again after a pioneering operation that gave her full mobility.

of prejudice against rotationplasty in the orthopaedic world."

Mr Checketts said: "We want to increase the awareness in orthopaedic circles of what this once-only operation can

offer and to overcome the prejudice."

Julie said: "I don't think of myself as a freak because it is so easy for me to put my new leg on and I think of my foot as my knee."

## Hypothermia deaths: 1

# Cold snap benefit system criticized

Today, after a week of plummeting temperatures, Age Concern launches an appeal to raise money to help old people to keep warm this winter. In the first of two articles, Jill Sherman looks at whether state benefits to help with heating are reaching all those in need.

Ambulance services appealed to people yesterday to check on elderly neighbours after a spate of deaths this weekend caused by the freezing weather.

Services throughout the country are responding to a series of calls to help pensioners who have collapsed - but, in some cases, the ambulancemen have arrived too late.

Figures from the Family Policy Studies Centre show that an estimated 50,000 people died from cold related conditions such as pneumonia and bronchitis last year. There were 578 hypothermia-related deaths in the first quarter of 1986, and over 6,000 more deaths during the five very cold weeks of February and early March than expected at that time of year.

As temperatures fell below freezing at the weekend, voluntary organizations gave a warning that the Government's new system of exceptionally severe weather (ESW) payments would provide little relief to those shivering at home.

The new scheme replaces last year's much criticized system whereby claimants had to prove they spent extra money on heating by producing bills from the previous year and payments were given at the discretion of local authorities. But last year in spite of a bitterly cold Feb-

ruary, the coldest since 1947, less than half the Department of Health and Social Security offices declared exceptionally severe weather until three weeks into the cold spell.

This winter the Government has decided to set a national trigger point of -1.5 degrees Celsius. If temperatures average at this figure or below for a seven-day period from Monday to Sunday, weekly payments of £5 will be made to supplementary benefit claimants who are over 65, are chronically sick or disabled or who have children under two.

Claimants with savings of more than £500, however, will not qualify, and the Government had admitted that it only expects the figures to be triggered every five years.

Using figures from the Meteorological Office, Age Concern has shown that last year exceptionally severe weather payments would have been declared in only two thirds of the country if this system had been used. Large areas of Wales, the south-west and north-east of England did not go below -1.5 degrees Celsius, and cities such as London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Liverpool, Leeds and Dundee would not have qualified for help.

● Tomorrow: Heating additions and single payments

## Plea over loss of remand privileges

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Prison Reform Trust is to protest to Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, against the removal of privileges from remand prisoners.

They have been treated differently because they are considered innocent until proven guilty, but the trust will write to Mr Hurd complaining that their prison status is being drastically changed.

Unconvicted prisoners used to be entitled to a daily 15-minute visit from family and friends. That right has been removed, the trust says.

They were also able to have food and drink sent in, but the trust will point out to Mr Hurd the rules have been changed to make that more difficult. Dr Stephen Shaw, director, says the whole privilege is under review.

Worse still, the right to a weekly appearance in court, a safeguard which jurists of all parties have considered essential, is to be removed to save money spent on prison officers' escort duties.

So that prisoners will know what their rights are, the trust

has produced an information pack giving details of the rights of inmates on remand and those serving sentences. The leaflets, which range from prison discipline to health and welfare, are free to prisoners.

"The attack on remand prisoners' rights is a direct consequence of the failure of the Home Office to control the numbers of prisoners remanded by the courts and the time that is spent waiting for trial," the trust says.

Dr Shaw said the Home Office had found itself unable to cope with the number of prisoners on remand. It had decided to remove the privileges for economic and administrative reasons.

He said the way the prison system was organized concentrated overcrowding in local jails where remand prisoners suffer from long periods in their cells, lack of opportunity to work, and where physical conditions were degrading.

Prisoners' Information Pack (Prison Reform Trust, 59 Caledonian Road, London N1 9BU, £2.95).

## Scientists' pay may be doubled

More than 200 British scientists working on a joint European nuclear energy project will learn this week whether they have won the right to the same pay as their European colleagues working on the same site.

The scientists, based at the Joint European Torus (JET) site at Culham, Oxfordshire, could have their salaries doubled, and the increase backdated to 1983, after the judgement from the European Court of Appeal in Luxembourg, expected this Thursday.

They may also be entitled to damages from the date of the original claim. The scientists brought their case against the European Commission, which was responsible for drawing up JET's founding charter.

Under this, the British scientists are employed by the UK Atomic Energy Authority for an average of £14,000 a year, while their colleagues work under the Euratom organization, typically, for twice that figure.

## Science report

# Precursors study offers clue to quake forecast

By Keith Hindley

Series earthquakes in the Kaoliki region of Hawaii occur at such regular intervals, a researcher says, that they offer geologists a golden opportunity to study the precursors to each tremor and develop potential methods for predicting earthquakes.

A study of tremors by Dr Max Wyss, of the Co-operative Institute for Research in the Environmental Sciences at the University of Colorado in Boulder, of tremors re-

corded by seismic stations around the world disclosed five Kaoliki events during the period 1941 to 1983, originating below an area less than four miles across.

They ranged in magnitude from 4.3 to 6.1 and occurred at ten and a half year intervals, with a scatter of just eight months each way, an unusually regular sequence.

If the main tremor was on the small side (magnitude 5), then it was the main earthquake of a small series while larger (magnitude 6) shocks

were usually isolated events.

Thus the overall energy released during each sequence was about the same and that suggests that the tremors represent the release of the same strain accumulated by the same volume of rocks in each case.

The source of the strain in that case is molten rock or magma rising in two of the Hawaiian volcano peaks and stressing the rocks trapped between them.

The volume of the rocks being squeezed remains con-

stant while the movement of magma occurs at a steady rate. These explain the regularity of the Kaoliki tremors.

Earthquakes occur at only ten and a half year intervals, allowing study of precursor signals and testing of any models and theories twice as often as for the Parkfield region of the San Andreas fault in California.

At Parkfield, which has earthquakes of similar magnitude to Kaoliki, the recurrence time is 22 years but with a scatter of 37 months.

Finally, the type of faulting at Kaoliki provides earthquakes which are similar in many respects to significant events involving intraplate rupture. Thus theories developed at Kaoliki could have applications elsewhere.

Dr Wyss has studied the most recent, 1983, event in the Kaoliki sequence in detail. He found clear signs of precursor events about two and a half years before the main shock.

Source: Science, vol 234, page 726, 1986.

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## WORLD SUMMARY

## Kohl steps up his attacks on East

Bonn — Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, campaigning for the federal election in less than two weeks' time, was cheered by a crowd of 5,000 in Kiel when he described the East German Government as an "absurd and wretched regime that robs the people of the fruits of their labour".

Herr Johannes Rau, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) candidate, addressing a rally in Regensburg, renewed his charge that Herr Kohl's attacks on East Germany were a "calculated irritation of foreign politicians" to try to win votes. In Munich, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), made a new, sharp attack upon the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), the junior partner in the government coalition, which has called on West Germans to give it "stop Strauss" votes. Herr Strauss accused the FDP of "dumb ignorance" if it believed it could prevent him becoming a Cabinet minister. "The FDP cannot decide who will be a minister," he said.

The latest opinion poll gives the CDU-CSU 48.5 per cent of the vote, an increase of 1 per cent, against 34.5 per cent for the SPD and 7 per cent each for the FDP and the Greens. *Bernard Levin, page 12*

## Libyans 'routed'

Ndjamena (AFP) — Chad said more skirmishes had taken place yesterday between government troops and Libyan forces in the town of Yebbi-Bou, east of the oasis of Bardai in the northern Tibesti region.

An armed forces communiqué said the fighting lasted about four hours and left several Libyans dead or wounded. It said the battle stopped after Libyan soldiers fled the battlefield and claimed two Libyan T-55 tanks and a troop carrier were destroyed in the fighting, on the main track out of Bardai.

## Nuclear mission

Moscow (Reuters) — Soviet doctors helping victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident flew to Japan yesterday to look at methods used to treat those affected by the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs, Tass reported.

It said doctors in Hiroshima had invited them to study methods developed to treat victims of the bombings. Japan was among the first countries to offer help after the Chernobyl accident, Tass added. Doctors say thousands face a greater risk of cancer as a result of the accident.

## Israel ban on US visit

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — Israel has barred a former West Bank mayor and a lawyer from Israeli-occupied Gaza from going to California to attend a symposium, the Defence Ministry said.

A spokesman said the two Palestinians, Mr Mustafa Natshe, the deposed Mayor of Hebron, and Mr Faez Abu-Rahme, had not been given travel permits because of suspicions they would meet what he described as hostile elements abroad.

At least three other prominent Palestinians from occupied territories, including Mr Hanna Siniora, editor of *al-Fajr*, were allowed to go to San Diego for the symposium on the Middle East later this month, the spokesman said.

Several Israeli politicians, including Mr Abba Eban, chairman of the parliamentary foreign affairs and security committee, are expected to take part in the symposium.

## Frelimo switch

Maputo (Reuters) — In a surprise move, Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party has appointed the Health Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, as its senior specialist in foreign affairs. Political sources here said the appointment indicated that Mr Mocumbi may later take over Mozambique's Foreign Ministry from President Chissano, who retained his Foreign Ministry post when he became President last November.

## Cripples in protest

Tel Aviv (AP) — Hundreds of cripples in wheelchairs and on crutches have paraded down a Tel Aviv street to protest at a government proposal to tax their benefits.

The demonstration was directed against government plans to impose taxes on the handicapped as part of a tax reform proposal to reduce the steep levies on high-income earners. "Look at who they want to take money from," read a poster.

## Breast cancer link

Oslo — Women with a family history of breast cancer are three-and-a-half times more likely to contract it than those with none, according to studies of Norwegian sufferers under the age of 40 (Tony Samstag writes).

Doctors at Oslo's Radium Hospital interviewed more than 100 breast cancer patients between May 1984 and April 1985 and found that the mothers or sisters of 10 per cent of them turned out to have suffered from the disease.

The family history was most significant in the cases of women under the age of 40 as increasing age was likely to strengthen the influence of more generalized risk factors, the doctors said. They emphasized, however, that the statistical chance of developing breast cancer at such an early age, whatever the family history, was still remote.

## Jaruzelski's journey to Rome

## Hint of Pope-Gorbachov summit

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, travels to Rome today on his most important mission to the West since his military crackdown five years ago.

He is in pursuit of two prizes — an audience with the Pope, who is due to make a pilgrimage to his homeland in June, and a big credit line from the Italians which will signal Warsaw's political and financial rehabilitation.

The Pope has already declared himself willing to meet General Jaruzelski, and there will be some serious talking on church-state relations in Poland. But behind these talks there lurks the idea that a successful third pilgrimage to Poland could lead to a remarkable summit between the Pope and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader.

Aides to General Jaruzelski deny rumours that he is bringing a message from Mr Gorbachov to the Pope, but there have certainly been Polish-Soviet consultations and the Poles themselves are the strongest supporters within the Soviet bloc of such a meeting. The Pope wants very much to travel to Lithuania, which has close historical links to Poland and is strongly Roman Catholic.

Mr Gorbachov, it is said, would like to see the Pope in Moscow, perhaps next year. Somewhere between these two positions there may be enough common ground for a Catholic-Marxist summit.

General Jaruzelski's talks this week and the later pilgrimage will provide early pointers for Moscow. The



The Pope yesterday wishes to visit Lithuania.

Polish authorities have repeatedly asserted their readiness to establish full diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but the church leadership in Poland is still suspicious of such moves. The church, for its part, wants the passage of a law that would anchor its rights in Poland: that would be a sufficient breakthrough in a communist state for the Pope's visit to be considered a success. Movement on either of these issues could bring closer a Pope-Gorbachov meeting.

The Polish authorities have gone some way towards pleasing the Vatican. They have agreed with remarkable speed to the Pope visiting Gdansk, birthplace of Solidarity. That will almost certainly mean another politically controver-



Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, joining in a traditional Massai dance at Keekorok Lodge, in Kenya's Massai Mara game reserve at the weekend. He also had a lengthy meeting with President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, who voiced "very strong views" on the situation in South Africa (A Correspondent writes from Nairobi). Mr Shultz said during his weekend visit to Nairobi that he had told President Moi that the US

still believed in keeping a line open to moderate elements in South Africa. He said Washington supported a three-point proposal to bring peaceful change to South Africa under which the Pretoria regime would lift its ban

on all outlawed political parties, release Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the African National Congress, and open negotiations with "relevant" South African political groups.

## Advantage in battles swings to Tehran

By Andrew McEwen  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Iranian forces yesterday appeared to be holding on to a swathe of Iraqi territory amid heavy fighting on the third day of Tehran's offensive on the southern front.

Amid what Baghdad called "epic battles," Iran also launched missile attacks on Iraq's two biggest cities. A missile said by Tehran to have been aimed at the Iraqi Air Force headquarters hit a heavily populated part of Baghdad. Three medium-range Eagle missiles were launched against Iraq's southern port of Basra, which has a population of one million.

Iraqi officials said the three rockets and artillery fire had killed 36 and injured 164 others in the past two days. Iraq responded with air and missile attacks. Tehran radio reported that five Iraqi missiles hit the western towns of Dezful, Ramhormoz and Nahavand.

Two days ago Nahavand was reported to have suffered a missile strike which killed 66 pupils and their teacher in a school for retarded children. Iraqi planes also bombed the Iranian holy city of Qom and parts of Borujerd.

But diplomatic attention focused on the land battles in an area known as Fish Lake, six miles from Basra. Despite unverifiable claims of casualties totalling 60,000 on the two sides in three days, Western sources doubted that Tehran's long-expected big offensive had yet begun.

Tehran, which launched its assault on Friday, claimed further gains. It said that Iranian troops attacked at four points north-west of Shalamin, on the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

But diplomatic attention focused on the land battles in an area known as Fish Lake, six miles from Basra. Despite unverifiable claims of casualties totalling 60,000 on the two sides in three days, Western sources doubted that Tehran's long-expected big offensive had yet begun.

The general's audience will come at the end of his official visit to Italy. The Italians have just rescheduled Polish debts due between 1982 and 1984 and both sides are now close to agreement on an ambitious re-equipment of the Polish car industry. If Fiat wins this deal, then the authorities will guarantee at least some of the \$200 million (£136 million) needed for the modernization.

That would be an important step for Poland. Since martial law was declared, the West has imposed a ban on new credit to Poland. Fresh money has trickled in only very slowly from the West.

Apart from his Italian mission, the general has been to the West only twice in the past five years, for short trips to Paris and New York. These Italian talks are far better prepared than either of the two previous trips, and both Italians and Poles regard the visit as extremely important.

Police said control of the position had shifted recently between the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia and Israeli units.

In Tel Aviv, an official at the Israeli Foreign Ministry said the Government regretted the loss of life, the incident was being investigated.

## The Iran arms scandal

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The documents included a memorandum prepared for Mr Reagan last January by Colonel North, the sacked National Security aide, and an intelligence "finding" dated January 17 1986 and signed by Mr Reagan, which authorized the shipment of arms to Iran and ordered that the CIA not inform Congress of the covert operation.

Although the documents had been classified secret, White House officials said they had been declassified so they could be included in the committee report. The North memorandum, which was presented in the name of Mr John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser, was never seen by Mr Reagan but was delivered to him orally by Mr Poindexter, according to White House officials.

Mr Poindexter had said: "The Israeli plan (for sending arms to Iran) is premised on the assumption that moderate elements in Iran can come to power if these factions demonstrate their credibility in

defending Iran against Iraq and in deterring Soviet intervention."

According to the memorandum, Mr Reagan authorized the arms shipments after Mr Peres presented his plan, under which Israel "with limited assistance from the US can create conditions to help bring about a more moderate government in Iran". But another section of the document in fact suggests strongly that there was a direct arms-for-hostages motive behind the US action. "If all of the hostages are not released after the first shipment of 1,000 (Tow anti-tank) weapons, further transfers would cease."

In the intelligence "finding" Mr Reagan says the US will "act to facilitate efforts by third parties and third countries to establish contact with moderate elements within and outside the Government of Iran by providing these elements with arms, equipment and related material, in order to enhance the credibility of these ele-

ments in their effort to achieve a more pro-US government

In another development on Saturday, *The New York Times* reported that congressional investigators had found evidence that Colonel North co-ordinated many arms shipments to the Contra rebels through Portugal. If true, this would contradict White House denials that Administration officials had defied a congressional ban on direct or indirect aid to the rebels.

The newspaper also reported that two US Army colonels were implicated in efforts to sell arms to Iran for private gain while on active duty. One was based at the American Embassy in London and the other in Paris. Both have since retired and neither was prosecuted.

Meanwhile, the unpublished committee report has confirmed that on a secret mission to Iran last May Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, and his party carried a bible with a hand-written verse from Mr Reagan for Iranian leaders. They supposedly travelled on 10 falsified passports, believed to be Irish, and carried a key-shaped cake to symbolize the anticipated "opening" to Iran.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister speaking in Rome, repeated Israel's insistence that it was the United States that approached Israel as a friend, and Israel "responded as a friend".

Meanwhile, Mr Yosef Beilin, the political director-general of the Foreign Ministry, stressed yesterday that the affair is viewed here as a purely domestic American matter.

## Egyptians lose faith in American promises

From A Correspondent, Cairo

Mr Richard Murphy, the US Assistant Secretary of State, ended two days of "tense" talks in Cairo by receiving a message from the Egyptians that a promise not to repeat the arms transfer to Iran was not enough to restore American credibility among Arabs.

In a message to Washington, Mr Murphy said the Egyptians asserted that good deeds should be translated into actions — concrete support to the moderate Arab axis and "fair" rescheduling of Cairo's military debts to the United States.

Mr Murphy, the first senior American official to visit the Middle East since the US-Iranian arms scandal, disappointed Cairo officials as

soon as his plane landed at Aswan by openly rebuffing the idea of forming a preparatory committee to an international Middle East peace conference — seen by the Egyptians as their only tangible diplomatic victory at the Mubarak-Peres summit in Alexandria last summer.

After a meeting yesterday with President Mubarak of Egypt, Mr Murphy said he was set to "explore aspects of making progress" in the stalled peace process. He was not here, he said, to mediate between Israelis and the one hand and Egyptians and Jordanians on the other.

For his personal and general security, Mr Murphy said he would not enter peace talks alone without the PLO.

## Israelis kill Irish UN soldier

Beirut (Reuters) — The commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil) said yesterday that unprovoked Israeli tank fire killed an Irish UN soldier in southern Lebanon. Major-General Gustav Haeggblund said that the firing was unprovoked.

The soldier, Corporal Dermot McGoughlin, aged 33, was killed at his UN post near Barachit village.

A Unifil spokesman said Corporal McGoughlin died after an Israeli unit near Barachit opened fire on the position with tanks, mortars and machineguns.

He said the commander of the position went up on to the roof and fired two flares to indicate that the building was occupied by Unifil troops.

But as he was coming down, a shell exploded in the room where the soldier was resting. Firing continued for another 10 minutes.

Police said control of the position had shifted recently between the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia and Israeli units.

In Tel Aviv, an official at the Israeli Foreign Ministry said the Government regretted the loss of life, the incident was being investigated.

Corporal McGoughlin was the 21st Irish soldier to die in Lebanon. *Shia threat, page 7*

## The Belgian fighting a war of nerves

Brussels — For the British, it is the gun war. For the Dutch and the Danish, it is the cheese war. For the Greeks and Italians, it is the olive war and for the French, who have more at stake than the rest of us, it is the cognac war. The looming trade dispute between the European Economic Community and the United States is being fought for the time being as a war of nerves.

Both sides maintain there is no room for compromise, while hinting that some common ground might be found by the end of the month, the deadline imposed by an aggrieved US for EEC compensation for the loss of American grain sales to Spain following EEC enlargement a year ago.

One of the most remarkable features of the dispute, and one perhaps overlooked in the clamour of preparations for war, is that it is being fought on the European side not by British, French, Dutch or Danish ministers but by a crinkly haired, bespectacled Belgian — Mr Willy de Clercq, the former Belgian Finance Minister turned EEC Commissioner for External Relations.

Mr de Clercq has appeared frequently in British and continental newspapers and broadcasts since the year-long transatlantic dispute over American food exports to the EEC blew up on New Year's Eve. Many viewers and readers could be forgiven for wondering who Mr de Clercq is, and why he is empowered to negotiate on matters vital to British, French or other national interests. Why should America's demand for \$400 million compensation for lost exports to Spain imperil jobs in the French cognac or British gun export industries?

The answer is that trade is one area in which power has shifted from national capitals to Brussels, at least when it is trading interests of the 12 as a whole are at stake — which nowadays is most of the time. Because of the nature of inter-

national trade, including the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the vital triangular relationship between Europe, the US and Japan, it is increasingly difficult — and sometimes impossible — to disentangle national interests from EEC interests.

When the latest and most contentious round of the transatlantic dispute broke out, Mr Alan Clark, the Minister for Trade, declared that the EEC would

retaliate against US measures on January 31, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, warned of the damaging consequences of an all-out trade war when he met Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, in Bermuda last week.

The foreign ministers of the 12 are to meet on January 26 and if Mr de Clercq has by then failed to find a compromise with Mr Clayton Ventner, the US Trade Representative, the ministers will authorize EEC retaliation, probably by raising tariffs against American rice and feed grains.

But neither Sir Geoffrey nor Mr Clark nor any other minister is directly involved in the talks. The EEC orthodoxy — as Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister and current President of the Council, never tires of pointing out — is that the Commission proposes and the Council of Ministers disposes.

But in matters under Commission sanction, the ministers of the 12 in effect sanction what the 17 commissioners — who are appointed, not elected — think is in the best interests of the EEC as a whole. The ministers have to underwrite any treaty or compromise Mr de Clercq may negotiate. But it is Mr de Clercq who

is in the spotlight, and on the spot. Mr de Clercq appears reluctant to thrust himself further into the limelight and use the situation to acquire an even higher profile.

"External relations" is an EEC jargon term meant to refer specifically to trade. EEC foreign policy, by contrast — as opposed to commercial policy — is termed "political co-operation" and is the prerogative of the EEC foreign ministers. A typical foreign policy — or political co-operation — issue might be whether to take sanctions against South Africa over apartheid or against Syria over terrorism, both of which have figured prominently in EEC affairs in the past year.

But in the modern world it is often difficult to determine exactly where the boundary between commercial and political interests lies. Sanctions, for example, tend to mean trade sanctions. When Mr de Clercq deals on behalf of the EEC with Comecon, the Eastern bloc economic grouping, he is not in effect formulating a new West European policy toward Eastern Europe in the aftermath of Mr Gorbachov's overtures to the West?

Most officials would say yes, even though the foreign ministers, not the Commission, formulate East-West policy. This year, as the Single European Act force, many officials and Euro MPs will be reviewing the respective roles of the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers in the EEC balance of power. M Jacques Delors, the Commission President, will be arguing for an increased role for the Commission during his current tour of EEC capitals.

Many Euro MPs would like to see greater control by the European Parliament over the Commission, which is reluctantly being thrust — albeit with the voice of Europe —

## Call to cut UK aid to Ethiopia

By Andrew McEwen  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, was urged yesterday to suspend British aid to Ethiopia, destined for use in a province where serious human rights abuses are alleged.

Lord Avebury, chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, gave a warning that British aid was being interpreted as support by Whitehall for a forced repatriation policy in the eastern province of Hararge.

He had received word that the British Ambassador to Addis Ababa, Mr Harold Walker, was to look into the allegations.

Ethiopian refugees who fled across the border into the tiny Red Sea state of Djibouti, the former French colony, were being rounded up at random, herded on to trains and sent to Dire Dawa, Hararge's main town. Conditions in transit were so bad that six of the first 550 suffocated and about 200 needed medical treatment. On arrival, 200 were detained in jail.

Four of the Ethiopian authorities was so great that only 1,200 of 15,000 refugees in the Djibouti refugee camp in Djibouti had accepted voluntary repatriation. Many others were being moved against their will.

In a telegram to Sir Geoffrey, he said: "It is unfortunate that Britain should be indirectly involved in this scandal."

Lord Avebury sees the repatriation policy as part of a wider programme of forced resettlement. Large numbers of Ethiopians were moved unwillingly from the barren northern highlands to the more fertile western regions. Opposition groups claim that thousands died as a result. Addis Ababa was reported last March to have agreed to stop the process, under pressure from the EEC.

British Government aid to Ethiopia, which totalled £28 million in 1985, is broken down into small sums, mostly administered by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and various charities.

Lord Avebury drew attention to a British Government gift of water drilling equipment costing £500,000 to the UNHCR, which was presented to the Ethiopian authorities last month. Mr Walker made a presentation speech at Dire Dawa.

Whitehall sources said that the gift was to the UNHCR and it was for the agency to decide how to use it.

An Oxfam spokesman said: "Humanitarian aid to Ethiopia must not become a political football." He said that provided repatriation from Djibouti was genuinely voluntary, Oxfam would regard the gift of the water equipment as a wise use of money.



Lord Avebury: concern over "abuses of human rights".



## US steps up its defence efforts so Russians will have to spend more

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States has accelerated the development of Stealth air, land and sea weapons in an attempt to force the Soviet Union to spend huge resources on new defence efforts, it is disclosed in the Pentagon's annual military report.

The idea is described as "competitive strategies" in the 353-page report. Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said he had directed the Joint Chiefs of Staff, theatre commanders and secretaries of the army, navy and air force to rethink established practices, because high-technology weaponry and new tactics were the only way to compete with the Soviet Union.

The Stealth weaponry includes the top-secret bomber and fighter started under President Carter. This, and other weaponry in the programme, is designed to avoid detection by radar.

Mr Weinberger said that "competitive strategies" would be pursued rather than trying to match the Soviet Union "tank for tank, ship for ship, or aircraft for aircraft".

The emphasis on high-technology weaponry has led to an increasing trend for the Pentagon budget to be cloaked in secrecy.

The public version of the two-year budget submitted to Congress contains many blank spaces next to exotic names.

There is a blank, for example, next to the name "tacit rainbow," which is a Stealth

cruise missile being developed under "competitive strategies".

Mr Weinberger said that to cope with the Stealth bomber the Soviet Union would be forced to make an enormous investment in new defensive systems over a span of many years while their existing enormous investment became rapidly obsolete.

The Stealth "will not only dramatically degrade existing Soviet air defences, but also those of Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies and Third World client states," he said. The Pentagon estimated that the current Soviet air defence programme has cost \$120,000 million (\$25,000 million).

Mr Weinberger said the Stealth fighter would be able to evade current Soviet air defences, attack air bases and take on fighters deep inside East Europe.

In another development, it has been announced that *The Day After*, a television film which illustrates the horrors in the aftermath of a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union, will be seen by millions of Soviet television viewers some time this year.

The Emmy award-winning film, which was watched by more than 100 million people in the largest television audience in American history, was first shown in February 1983 - has been sold to Soviet television.

Mr Brandon Stoddard,

president of ABC television, said the Russians had first approached him about buying the film. The network sold it for a token \$25,000.

Mr Stoddard said the network insisted on certain conditions about showing the film, which included requiring the translation to be as close to the English version as possible. This means that the Russians cannot insert their own dialogue.

Calling the Soviet purchase "a historic event for our company and American television," Mr Stoddard said: "When we produced the film we hoped people around the world would view it and better understand the horrors of nuclear war. It is enormously satisfying to know that millions of Soviet citizens."

The film gives a fictional account of life in the small town of Lawrence, Kansas, the day after a nuclear attack. It avoids apocalyptic blame for the conflict between the superpowers. It shows Lawrence as a devastated community of rubble and ash, residents governed by firing squad without water or food, facing the inevitable effects of radiation.

The Russians have been trying to convince the West of their new openness under Mr Gorbachev, but are still reportedly annoyed by ABC's new series, *Amerika*, a fictionalized account of the United States after a Soviet takeover.

## Shia threat of more attacks on PLO

Damascus (Reuters) - Mr Nabih Berri, leader of Lebanon's Shia Muslim Amal militia, threatened yesterday to step up military action against Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat and said Arab League mediation would not end Lebanon's "cramped war".

"We appeal for the last time to our Palestinian brothers to withdraw from Maghdousheh village... or else we will drive them out by force," he told a press conference in Damascus.

In Beirut, police reported sniper and grenade fire at the Chatilla and Bourj al-Barajneh camps, despite renewed Iranian pressure for a ceasefire.

At least 700 people have been killed by the conflict, now in its sixteenth week. Palestinian sources said one man was killed and four people were injured in sporadic flare-ups yesterday.

Iranian peace efforts were set back last month when Mr Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) guerrillas refused to withdraw from strategic hilltop positions at Maghdousheh captured in fierce battles with Amal.

The Palestinians seized Maghdousheh, outside the Ais al-Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon, to try to force Amal to lift a siege of the two Beirut shanty towns and of Rashidieh camp near Tyre in the south.

Mr Berri dismissed prospects that a special Arab League committee of foreign ministers, due to start talks in Damascus and Beirut tomorrow, would be able to halt the fighting.



Mr Nabih Berri, the Amal leader, insisting at a Damascus press conference yesterday that the PLO must quit camps.

row, would be able to halt the fighting.

Syria and Lebanon expressed reservations over the mission of the committee of seven Arab foreign ministers led by Mr Chadi Klibi, the Arab League Secretary-General, when it was formed at an Arab League session called by the PLO last month.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria have both

now agreed to meet the committee.

Mr Arafat has accused Syria of complicity in Amal's assault on refugee camps in Lebanon.

● TUNIS: The Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, whose country established diplomatic relations with Israel a year ago, had talks with Mr Arafat yesterday on the situation in the Middle East.

## Challenge to Pretoria

## Press curbs to be tested in court

From George Brock, Johannesburg

South Africa's two main English-language newspaper groups are challenging Pretoria's latest press restrictions in the courts.

New rules were rushed through late on Thursday night, widening the definition of material which newspapers are prohibited from printing about "banned" organizations.

The regulations appear to be designed to stop further publication of full-page advertisements calling for the ending of the ban on the African National Congress and the right to report its 75th anniversary celebrations.

South African Associated Newspapers and the Argus group have asked the courts to declare the ban null and void.

Mr Peter Reynolds, legal adviser to the Argus group, yesterday said the grounds for the application were that the new order was too sweeping. "It is not sufficiently clear to enable the person made responsible for deciding what he may legally do or not do," he said.

It has long been illegal to "further the aims" of a banned organization, but over the years the courts have narrowed the definition of what constitutes furthering an organization's aims.

The new provisions effectively outlaw any reporting or comment on the ANC and other banned groups, except to denigrate them.

The newspaper groups have asked for a hearing this week,

but it is likely to be postponed at Pretoria's request.

The previous round of media restrictions, announced on December 15, is due to be challenged in the courts by the opposition United Democratic Front later this month.

● People's education: Tough new restrictions aimed at stamping out any form of "people's education" in government-run black schools were sharply criticized in Johannesburg at the weekend as being counter-productive after last week's successful reopening of schools (Ray Kennedy writes).

The orders, which appeared in a special *Government Gazette* published at midnight on Friday, authorize the Commissioner of Police to ban National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) gatherings from discussing or presenting people's education syllabuses at any government school or hostel.

The NECC, one of the organizations which sponsored last week's advertisements in South African newspapers calling for the ending of the ban on the African National Congress, planned to introduce alternative history and English syllabuses in schools this term.

A leading educationalist, Dr Ken Harshorne, of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, described the moves as draconian and counter-productive.

## Colombia reels in cocaine 'big fish'

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

In sweeping raids throughout Colombia last week, police arrested 364 people allegedly involved in cocaine trafficking, while in Bogotá the United States Embassy is under virtual siege after reports that drug barons have made it a terrorist target.

The huge police operation echoed praise by Sir Geoffrey Howe for the "courageous and determined efforts" by President Barco Vargas's Government against the racket during the Foreign Secretary's visit to Colombia.

Of those detained, 72 are said to be *peces gordas*, or 'big fish', whose names figure on a long list of drug traffickers sought by the United States under an extradition treaty with Colombia.

As a result of their arrests, telephoned death threats regularly received at the US Embassy here have risen sharply in number and ferocity. After mysteriously closing for 36

hours, the embassy re-opened last Wednesday.

Spokesmen refused to discuss the closure, but it is believed that it had received information that the *mafiosos* were planning to bomb the building as part of their campaign against the extradition treaty.

By far the biggest coup in the police operation was the arrest earlier last week of Señor Evaristo Porras Ardila, aged 37, regarded as one of the nation's top cocaine capos. Although the US drug enforcement authorities apparently have nothing on him, his extradition on cocaine trafficking charges has long been sought by Peru.

In a memorable phrase, Señor Porras once said: "I prefer a grave in Colombia to a foreign jail." He achieved national notoriety in 1983 when he figured in a carefully engineered attempt to smear the reputation of Señor

Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, a dedicated foe of the drug trade, then Justice Minister.

A congressman with close ties to Colombia's most powerful drug baron, Señor Pablo Escobar Gaviria, denounced Señor Lara for receiving a cheque for one million pesos (about £3,250) signed by Señor Porras.

The congressman produced a photocopy of the cheque, proved to have entered Señor Lara's campaign funds for an electoral race.

The Justice Minister's protest that he was the victim of a frame-up was widely accepted and only led him to pursue his campaign more determinedly.

After the security forces raided several big cocaine-processing laboratories, Señor Lara was killed in 1984 by hitmen of the drug barons. His death led to implementation for the first time of the dormant 1980 extradition treaty with the United States.

Daily death threats continue to be received by the Supreme Court, which last month found questionable grounds for ruling the extradition treaty unconstitutional, a decision overturned by President Barco.

Similar threats are made to newspapers, including the Bogotá daily *El Espectador*, whose publisher-editor, Señor Guillermo Cano, was recently murdered by Mafia hit-men because of his editorial support for the treaty.

Although the police operation has hooked some big fish, the real sharks remain as elusive as ever. Even Señor Porras is not in the same class as men like Señor Escobar, Señor Carlos Lehder, Señor Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, and members of the Ochoa clan headed by Jorge Luis Ochoa Vázquez, who form the "board of directors" of the so-called "Medellín cartel".

The cartel is centred on the nation's second-biggest city, which manages the South American cocaine trade.

*El Espectador* reported this week that a police captain in La Dorada, in the central department of Caldas, has been dismissed and is to face charges for providing "police security" for the cartel's leading members when they attended an extravagant three-day carnival in the town to celebrate Señor Rodríguez Gacha's birthday last May.

Dollar multi-millionaires, Señores Escobar and company have the power and the money to remain at liberty.

## Left and right denounce Aquino's constitution

Manila (AP) - The draft constitution proposed by President Aquino was bitterly opposed from left and right yesterday. Supporters of ousted President Marcos burnt copies of the document and the left denounced it as a sham.

Nearly 700 riot police and troops, supported by barricades and water cannon, prevented a crowd of about 5,000 left-wingers from marching on President Aquino's offices at Malacanang Palace and the crowd at the barricades quickly swelled to 30,000.

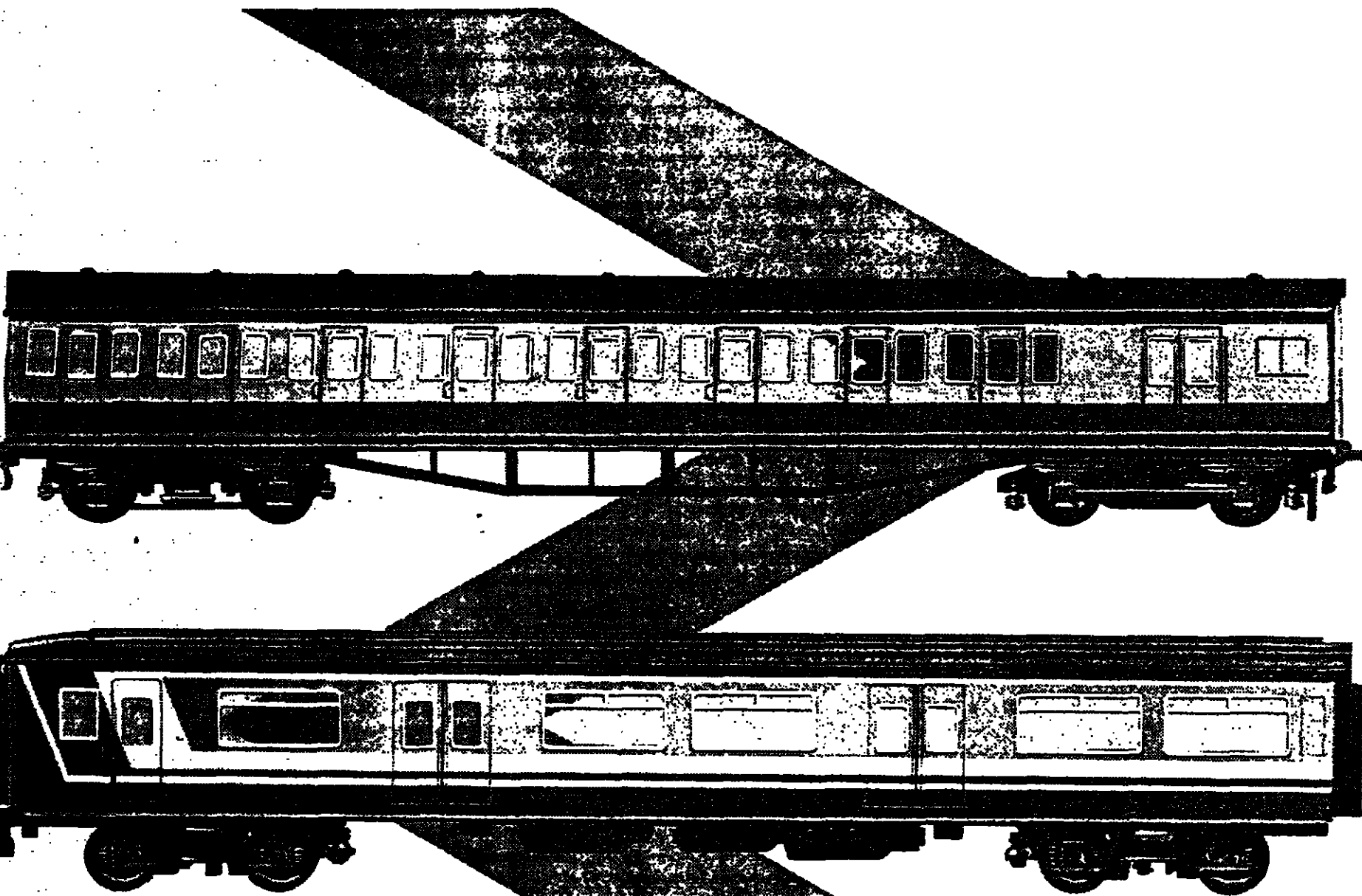
The impromptu rally was told by Mr Waldy Carbonel, a former government radio

commentator, that Filipinos would "gain back our dignity as human beings" by rejecting the charter in the February 2 plebiscite.

Meanwhile, Mrs Aquino urged modest but enthusiastic crowds in three cities of central and southern Luzon to vote "yes" in the ratification plebiscite to help in restoring political stability.

Mrs Aquino denied right-wing charges that she is a dictator and that the charter will reinforce her power.

Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, dismissed last November as Defence Minister, has called on voters to reject the constitution and end Mrs Aquino's "revolutionary dictatorship".



# The age of the trains

Today, as part of British Rail's renewal programme, more and more new and refurbished carriages are being brought into service. For example, on Provincial routes, the nearly 90% of carriages which today are over twenty-five years old will all have been replaced in just three years by new Pacers, Sprinters and Super Sprinters.

This transformation is just part of the huge investment British Rail is making to provide a more efficient, more comfortable railway for its customers.

New trains are already running on many Network SouthEast and Provincial lines. Three of the ten electrification schemes begun since 1983 are already complete, including the Tonbridge-Hastings line. Four more of these schemes will be completed next year. The electrification of the entire East Coast Main Line, due for completion in 1991, will be the largest single railway investment for twenty-five years.

Right across our railway system, British Rail has invested £1,400 million in the last four years. Between now and 1992, the rate of investment will accelerate with another £2,500 million going into new locomotives, coaches and diesel units, in track and signalling and in new stations.

All these improvements in the quality of British Rail's service are being achieved whilst continuously reducing the call British Rail makes on the tax payer. In fact, by 1990, British Rail's revenue support grant from the government will only be half as much as in 1983.

What is equally important to our customers is that, as Sir Robert Reid (Chairman of British Rail) says, "There will be no change in our fares policy. We all know that if fares go up too far above inflation we would lose business. We have been winning business - and we intend to go on that way."





# Shortlived freedom for Nicaragua as Ortega reintroduces emergency

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Nicaraguans enjoyed the freedom enshrined in their new constitution for just three brief hours on Friday evening. It took only that long for President Daniel Ortega to put personal and political liberty back on hold for the duration of the Contra war.

After signing the constitution at a televised public ceremony, he initiated in private a decree reintroducing a five-year-old state of emergency which technically ended as the constitution came into effect.

Freedom of expression and movement are banned, along with the right to demonstrate or strike. The police are given special powers of arrest, detention and entry into the home, as well as authority to interfere with mail and other means of communication.

The new emergency is in some ways more draconian than its predecessor because, ironically, the greater freedom outlined in the new constitution transforms into greater control when its guarantees are suspended.

President Ortega told the nation that continuing aggression by the United States



President Ortega: blames continuing US aggression.

"How many times have the CIA tried to open an internal front in our cities?" he asked. "How many times have they tried to sabotage our oil refinery? How many times have they tried to assassinate our leaders? How many plots have been foiled by our state security?"

The Contra war had cost 35,000 lives since January, 1981, and economic damage had amounted to \$2.8 billion (\$1.9 billion), 10 times the annual value of exports.

President Ortega repeated pledges to lift the emergency when the Contra war ends.

In the meantime, Nicaragua would defend itself with its rifles and its laws, he said; the new constitution was the first in the country's history to be debated and drafted by its people; it will also be the first to be defended by the people.

President Alan Garcia of Peru, who addressed the promulgation ceremony, said: "I am here carrying the flag of anti-imperialism which is the banner of our entire continent."

The constitution gave Nicaraguans greater legitimacy, he said. They had achieved revolution with democracy.



Mother Teresa, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for her charitable work in India, being escorted from a Singapore stadium after giving a talk on love and peace to several hundred people who gathered there at the weekend.

## Canberra rift with Paris wider

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Relations between France and Australia worsened at the weekend with the announcement of the expulsion of the Australian Consul-General from the French territory of New Caledonia.

The French Government yesterday confirmed that Mr John Dauth, who was appointed Consul-General to New Caledonia in May, had been declared *persona non grata* because of "behaviour contrary to diplomatic practice", and had been asked to leave the South Pacific island within a month.

Mr Peter Curtis, the Australian Ambassador to Paris, was advised of the decision on Friday night.

Relations between the two countries have become increasingly strained as a result of continued French nuclear testing on the South Pacific atoll of Mururoa and because of Canberra's decision to support the separatist movement in New Caledonia.

Australia's decision to back the separatist movement's successful bid at the United Nations last month to put New Caledonia on the UN list of "territories to be decolonized" had already led to the suspension by France of all official visits between the two countries "for an indefinite period".

No detailed reason has been given for the expulsion of Mr Dauth, but Mr Bernard Pons, the French Minister for Overseas Territories, denounced in a recent radio interview Mr Dauth's alleged "interference in the internal affairs of France".

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## Student protest movement in China

From Robert Grievs, Peking

Reports circulated in Peking at the weekend that Mr Fang Lizhi, the vice-president of the National University of Science and Technology in Hefei, has been expelled from the Chinese Communist Party for his role in the recent wave of student demonstrations that have swept China.

Hefei, in Anhui province, was one of the first cities in which student protests occurred early last month. Students there demanded the right to elect representatives to the local legislature, and Mr Fang publicly supported their demands.

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Nevertheless, students at Peking University appear to be undeterred by the development. On Friday a group of 200 students marched for greater democracy in what was described as a small demonstration on the university campus.

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student nor Mr Fang, both of whom were said to be in Peking, could be reached for comment. No official announcement of Mr Fang's expulsion has been made.

Meanwhile, the intellectual *Guangming Daily* and the gossip *Peking Evening News* carried on attacks on bourgeois liberalism. The *Peking Evening News* quoted "a famous university teacher" — in an apparent reference to Mr Fang — as saying: "I enjoy all Westernizations, from the technological to the cultural."

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## Fighting flares again in Burma

Rangoon (Reuters) — More than 760 communist rebels and Burmese government troops have been killed during the past two months in heavy fighting near the Chinese border, official reports said.

Fighting erupted on November 16, when a 1,500-strong Burmese Communist Party force broke an unofficial 16-year truce and launched a surprise assault on government positions in north-east Burma. It seized mountain camps at Hsi Hsi Wan and Ta Pang, but was forced to withdraw when the Government counter-attacked.

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## Nato plan alarms Denmark

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Danish political and military circles have expressed alarm over British plans to reduce the number of troops available under a Nato agreement for the defence of Denmark and the Baltic approaches at a time of crisis or war.

Britain indicated on Friday it was considering possible changes in deployment of its 13,000-strong United Kingdom Mobile Force (UKMF) within Nato.

The UKMF, based at Tidworth, has been assigned by Nato planners in the event of war as a support brigade for the defence of Denmark.

A British Defence Ministry statement on Friday said that, although no decision had yet been made on the future of UKMF, there was no question of the force being withdrawn from Nato. It said the Army was waiting for a Nato decision on the unit's future.

In a radio interview, Mr Hans Engell, the Danish Minister of Defence, said the fact that the only Nato armed force earmarked for deployment on Danish territory in the event of war was suddenly not available would have considerable consequences for Danish defence and Nato's preventive strategy.

Denmark's Conservative-Liberal minority coalition is to embark soon on difficult talks on a new defence budget with the socialist opposition, and some observers see the possible troop cuts as a means of stepping up pressure on Denmark by its Nato partners to increase defence spending.

It has been effectively frozen at only 2 per cent of its gross national product in recent years, leading to growing criticism of the Danes as lukewarm members of Nato.

## Confusion haunts US sex abuse case

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

When the arrests of virtually the entire staff of the McMartin kindergarten in Manhattan Beach, California, were announced, and details of the atrocities allegedly perpetrated on the children revealed, the shock waves reverberated from coast to coast.

Fourteen children testified to sexual abuse and threats accompanied by animal mutilation and what was described as Satanic rituals at the hands of Mr Ray Buckey, aged 28, his mother, sister, grandmother, and three teachers at the school.

Doctors testified that the children appeared to have been molested. Judge Avira Bobb ordered the teachers to stand trial after listening to what she called "very credible testimony".

Finally, three years and \$5 million (\$3.3 million) in court costs later, the trial in America's most notorious child abuse case is due to begin. But the scenario has changed dramatically, and so have the leading players.

A few months ago, after massive press coverage and daily television reporting, the Los Angeles County District Attorney, Mr Ira Reiner, who inherited the case from his predecessor, dismissed charges against five of the teachers and said the prosecution would proceed only against Mr Buckey and his mother, Mrs Peggy McMartin Buckey, the school principal.

The events surrounding the beginning of the trial have proved to be stranger than fiction.

It was revealed that Mr Glenn Stevens, the original prosecutor, had met the Oscar-winning screen writer, Mr Abby Mann, and had signed a contract to tell his story.

Taped interviews with Mr Stevens were then turned over

to the defence by Mr Mann amid claims that the prosecutors had concealed vital evidence.

A few weeks after that revelation, Mrs Judy Johnson, the mother who instigated the original investigation, died mysteriously after allegations that she may have invented the complaints.

In the midst of all this confusion, Mr Buckey denied everything during a television interview and said that he and his mother were the victims of a modern-day witch hunt.

As a result of the latest developments, lawyers for Mr Buckey and his mother are expected to ask for a change of venue, claiming it is impossible for their clients now to get a fair trial in Los Angeles.

Defence lawyers say that the case has been badly handled. They say their clients have not had a fair chance to prove their innocence because of the massive press coverage.

Mr Buckey, who has been denied bail and has been in prison for three years, says he is anxious for the trial to get under way so that he can clear his name.

However it all turns out, most observers agree that the McMartin case has damaged the image of the American judicial system.



Mr Ray Buckey: denies all charges against him.

## Canberra rift with Paris wider

From Diana Geddes, Paris

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## University head's expulsion from the party reported

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## Korea talks invitation

Tokyo (AFP) — North Korea proposed to South Korea political and military talks in the town of Panmunjom on the North-South border on January 27, Pyongyang radio reported.

The proposal, in the name of the Prime Minister, Mr Li Kon Mo, said North Korea hoped that the delegations from the two Koreas could be led by deputy prime ministers.



## THE ARTS

## Distant emotion

The farewell kiss which Guy Burgess planted on the lips of Anthony Blunt was typical of Blunt (BBC2) stylish, stylized, closely observed, but leaving one at an unbridgeable distance from the real emotions which motivated these men. Robin Chapman's elegant screenplay chose to concentrate on the events of 1951, when Burgess and Maclean defected, rather than those of 1979, when Blunt was unmasked. This was an understandable choice in dramatic terms, but odd, because in the three-way drama of 1951 it was Burgess who was the central tragic figure — Blunt knew he was going, and Maclean knew he was going, and only the hapless, drunken Burgess had to decide he had far too much to lose by staying and must desert Blunt.

## TELEVISION

Abandonment by his friend was the one crushing emotional blow Blunt suffered before he was unmasked, which perhaps made this 1951 episode more like a love story than a spy drama, but the aristocratic Blunt of Ian Richardson (helpfully already a traitor in our eyes since *Tinker, Tailor*) was given just a touch of rakish dandyism in the furled hair-style, and was elegantly relaxed yet perpetually edgy.

The script tried out tolerance in its occasional earnestness. "Still point, turning world", muses Burgess of Blunt's elegant flat. "No, two new cushions", ripostes Blunt. We were surely expected to know too much — Philby and the CIA connection "Homes" and Coronary Rees (Michael Williams, convincingly ambivalent) were tossed in without so much as a pointer. And, even with a performance of the magnificent stature of Anthony Hopkins's Burgess, it was impossible to begin to understand the mixed-up loyalties and pragmatic decisions of a tortured world. *Le Carré* is far less strange.

The state you are most likely to have been in after watching *State of the Art* (Channel 4) was a state of bemused mystification. From a whirlwind of clichés about changing images replacing social change and intense artists telling us about "the positive aspects of the post-modern condition" we were whisked into a flick through the work of four artists. The fact that three of them were German or had German links was not explained until the end, which revealed this was a production with WDR Cologne.

Each artist agonized about his relationship with history, but revealingly only Jonathan Borofsky was shown in touch with an actual audience. The prolonged impressionistic interludes, noises off and Keith Jarrett sound-track of this diffuse film suggested that the makers had put far behind them any mission to explain.

Bergare (BBC1) happily retreated from his obsession with the pseudo-supernatural into a plain good old murder plot where the main mystery was sorting out in which serial you had last seen all the actors. And *Coronet Confidential* (BBC1) continued to prove that the best of a live show is no use if you do not have a script on the launching pad.

William Holmes

## Human background to a birth in chains

Robert Hughes, speaking at his usual pace, that of a woodcock flapping out of control through a thicket, says "I feel like an old knackered horse". He looks more like a butcher, though, with a face as florid as his manner — and his hair, which tapers into a restrained middle-aged kiss-cut. He is talking of his 12-year odyssey in search of Australia's past. Begun in 1974, codenamed "Kangaroo" and finally entitled *The Fatal Shore*, his resulting book is a half-deliberate echo of *The Fatal Impact* by Alan Moorehead, to whom it is dedicated.

"In a way, he got me out of Australia. In 1962 I was a freelance architecture writer in Sydney when, rather to my stupefaction, Alan sought me out and said I should go to Europe and that if I was in trouble — but not otherwise — I should get in touch with him. What with the roulette wheel and so on, I got in touch with him, skeddaddled down to his house in Porto Ercole and was a cuckoo in the nest for two months. He was the only writer I knew, the guy I most admired and the person I wanted to be. I was filled with semi-filial envy at the way he could find his subjects from the real world. If you are going to find such a subject, he said, you'll have to go back to Australia. You should think about the convicts. Lord, think about them for how long, I replied. I didn't come all this way to think about convicts but about Piers della Francesca."

It was not until 1974 that Moorehead's carefully scattered seed took kangaroo. Then, as the high-profile art critic for *Time* and

Robert Hughes's *The Fatal Shore*, fruit of a dozen years in search of Australia's past, is published today

as presenter of a television series about Australian art, Hughes found himself in Port Arthur requiring a book that would give the background experience of Australia's convict settlers, the human circumstances of his country's birth in chains. There was no such book. "Our past was either denied or romanticized. I wrote *The Fatal Shore* to explain it to myself. Until then I'd uncritically accepted the idea that the convicts had no voice."

There was little shortage of material. "The Brits left a mound of paper the size of the pyramid of Cheops. I felt like a cockroach trying to find its way into a large cake." In deciphering the manuscripts, he developed an allergy to library dust — "particularly Tasmanian library dust". He also discovered manuscripts that had never before been opened. Though the tape had long faded, the dye was still red in the knots binding the Privy Council papers in the Public Records Office. At the back of one shelf, in an envelope marked "Convict MS", was an uncatalogued manuscript of 70 pages, written by water and chewed by rats. "I took it out and started reading and felt as if I'd fallen through a trap-door into another world. This was the first genuine first-hand testimony, by a good writer and a man of spirit and

indignation. Aha, I thought, now we're on the track."

Hughes found other voices. Soon it was as if he were gazing through a glass-bottomed boat that floated over the immense reef of both Australia's early history and Georgian England. "Early Australian history is English history," he stresses, citing a cartoon of George III looking about and saying "Dumme, where is everyone?" "In writing about convicts I was writing about England and the 95 per cent of people who did not have a history, who did not read Dr Johnson, who did not go to Drury Lane and out of whom the working class would shape itself."

Hughes vividly describes the upheaval of those people who sailed two years before the French Revolution (in all 140,000 were to be transported) to a place more remote than the moon. "At least you could see the moon. There was no way of imagining Botany Bay, the Sooty of the South Pacific. Most people in the 18th century only had a social radius of 10 miles."

Australia was chosen because no one was there, because of its strategic value, because there was no way of getting back and because, in the days before the penitentiary, it was thought that, by excising from society a whole class of criminality and placing it below the equator, then "bingo!" — you have solved the crime problem. He laughs throatily. "A lot of people in Reagan's government might think the same today."

The experiences described in



Hughes: "Our past was either denied or romanticized — I wrote *The Fatal Shore* to explain it to myself"

Hughes's book vary from the horrific — for instance the treatment of "cons" on Norfolk Island as if they were "agricultural implements made of meat" (one governor liked standing to leeward so he could smell the flesh of beaten women) — to the utopian. Word soon rippled back, that working men could earn three times as much as in England. "Dickens proposed that he counter the view of Australia the Wonderful by making it seem terrible. In the event he never went, but Magwitch in *Great Expectations* is a magnificent perception, every one's idea of the convict and an inversion of the notion of gentility. His construction of a Victorian gentleman at long range was horrific to Pip. It revealed news about

gentility: that it was not a moral attribute of the human soul, but it could be constructed by a person he believed to be a monster."

Transportation was also to prove a refutation of the argument for genetic inheritance. A country populated during its first 50 years by men and women hand-picked for their propensity towards crime was to become obsessed by the idea of respectability.

For their first century, Hughes argues that Australians deliberately forgot their convict past — to the extent of removing a family's name from the ship's indent. As the bicentenary approaches, however, it is becoming socially respectable to show off

one's fetters and peacock about as part of Sydney's First Fleet Society. Hughes is sadly exempt from such "fetters". His family were Free Irish who came from the west of Ireland in 1839 and made big land deals in Sydney. His niece is married to Malcolm Turnbull, the lawyer who represented our former spy, Peter Wright. "Malcolm's a real killer", he says proudly of the man who has done most in recent times to underline the divergence of the two cultures. "During that trial you could hear the convict every Australian imagines he has in him rattling his chains."

Nicholas Shakespeare

● *The Fatal Shore* is published by Collins at £15.



Catchy and peppy: Marion Tait with Nicholas Millington

## DANCE

## Valse nobles et sentimentales

Sadler's Wells

Frederick Ashton's *Valse nobles et sentimentales*, created in 1947, was a ballet that seemed to have died of its own success: performed so often that by 1954 a rest was needed, then apparently forgotten. Now, like his *Romeo and Juliet* in similar circumstances, it is restored. Many dancers contributed fragmentary memories; Anne Heston, who originally danced the lead, co-ordinated them; Ashton revised, added and polished. The result looks new, minted yet exactly what we tantalizingly remembered.

At one level it is simply a parallel to Ravel's music (well played under Bramwell Tovey's direction), with elegant, languorous arm movements softening quick capricious steps. Sophie Fedorovich's miraculously simple designs, a pink room with screens and shadows of palms, suggest the annex to a ballroom. But characters gently, unobtrusively emerge.

One of the girls (Marion Tait) catches every man's eye, but two especially fall for her: one (Nicholas Millington) is pushy, the other (Stephen Wicks) shy, but she makes no choice between them. Another of the men mopes yearningly, poetically, another flirts quickly and lightly. The whole effect is an evocation of adolescent love, nervously afraid to trust itself.

This was the ballet that first crystallized the style of the new company which has grown into Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, and its unique blend of delicate dance invention and atmosphere can help refine and enhance the dancing of a new generation. Everyone performed well, but it will probably work better still with a younger trio in the leads. Iain Webb, Karen Donovan and Susan Lucas in subsidiary roles exactly catch the mood of innocent happiness against which the wistfulness at the baller's heart is set.

John Percival

Much of the success of the Park Lane Group's "Young Artists" week must be attributed to its cunning mixture of contrasted performing styles. The final evening's fare — a string quartet with a potentially outstanding grasp of contemporary idioms, a trombonist of heroic fortitude and a resourceful pianist — was typical in its variety.

Judging by its tightly disciplined performance of Henri Dutilleul's *Ainsi La Nuit*, the Apollo Quartet (formed in 1985 at the Royal Academy of Music) already has the technique to tackle repertoire hitherto considered exclusive to Irvine Arditi and his colleagues. In this profusely inventive 1976 score, the Apollos demonstrated excellent teamwork, good judgement of pace and an exciting

It seems logical that a pianist who can play Bach convincingly might also be able to play Schubert rather well. While the music of the one composer is obviously radically different from that of the other, they share the common factor of an invariable clarity of line and texture, a clarity to which Andrés Schiff's brand of musicianship is well suited.

In this memorable recital Schiff's formidable powers of concentration and profound poetic sensibilities combined to produce sublimely attractive readings of three Schubert sonatas. To dwell upon technicalities like the aptness of Schiff's tempos, his intelligent detailing of dynamic and phrasing, or the wonderfully refined quality of his sound colours (he preferred a relatively bright-toned Bösendorfer instrument) would be to

## CONCERTS

## Young Artists Purcell Room

ability to realize the subtle gradations of timbre that are so crucial to Dutilleul's textures. Their inexperience was more obvious in an urgent but rather superficial account of Debussy's Quartet.

The Glaswegian pianist Nigel Kennedy's prodigiously managed Berio's explosive *Sequenza IV* and Copland's gritty Piano Variations, from memory, his Berio was admirable: lithe, not too heavyweight, fully capturing the whiplash, reverberative effect when those fussy clusters tumble away from the sus-

sonates, D845 in A minor and D960 in B flat, Schiff was at his best elucidating and captivating. His pianissimo octaves at the very opening of D845, for example, demanded at once that he enter an intimate world, discovered with wonder by himself. But it was clear from the eerie beginning of the development, the biting martial rhythms and the slightly dark, distinctly east European undertones of the outwardly exuberant Rondo finale that it was also somewhat turbulent. No such disturbances were found in the lovely B flat work, where Schiff exquisitely captured those quintessential Schubertian paradoxes, the inner warmth that stems from sadness, the innocence that can come only from experience.

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## Modest virtues

## OPERA

## The Barber of Seville Taliesin Arts Centre, Swansea

Aidan Lang's quite disarming production of *The Barber of Seville* proves the virtue of modesty. Devised for the Welsh National Opera to tour to smaller venues, it is necessarily performed without a chorus and in a very simple set, consisting of nothing but a wall of louvered doors. Yet the show does not feel at all pared down. Instead Mr Lang uses his reduced means positively to let the opera work as a chamber comedy containing more sentiment than farce, a piece peopled not by grotesques out of the old *commedia* but by creatures of Romantic sensibility.

Bartolo is now not a buffoon but an ageing gentleman in whom kindness is confused with a zeal in protecting his own interests: his care for Rosina is real, and not completely hardened into jealousy. Similarly, the tradition of presenting Don Basilio as a bony, grubby, sanctimonious cleric is jettisoned, and what we see is a large and slightly sinister figure, bulging in black frock-coat and breeches, more cynic than dupe in his venality. These two are excellently played by Julian Moyle and Peter Rose, both of whom can act and sing with the economy

and precision needed in a small theatre.

The same goes, indeed, for the whole cast. Gwion Thomas is a strong Figaro, whose wit and ingenuities are clearly aimed at making sure he survives; his collusion with the audience is mercifully chastened by this toughness, though he can certainly charm with his singing. So too can Barry Banks, who offers a nicely produced lyricism as Almaviva. Cynthia Buchanan's Rosina meanwhile contributes a great deal to the softness and seriousness of the production. At last Friday's opening performance she was clearly suffering from a foot injury, but her singing was appealingly fresh and cheerful, and she gamely kept up with what is a very mobile production.

In its mobility are the means for both emotional spontaneity and comedy. The many doors, of course, come in useful here, but more important is the richness of gesture and facial expression, allowing one to meet these characters as if for the first time. There are also good new jokes, like that of the watchdog barking at any mention of Almaviva, to compensate for the loss of the old and stale ones. With fine designs by Nick Ormerod, a Berta (Christine Teare) who flamboyantly flings off her arria, and lively if unpolished playing under Martin André, the production will be pleasing audiences all the way from Fishguard to Mold.

Paul Griffiths

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## THEATRE

## An Imitation of Life Bush

On the stage there are two people, Jan Pearson and Tony Guilfoyle. They speak of three other people, Judith, Bishop and Adele. These are characters in the play. Guilfoyle is playing Bishop. He talks of himself as Bishop. She addresses him as Bishop, in the third person. Recalling how he

has behaved, she is wondering if she can make him see how he still behaves. "Bishop's grip on reality is minimal." Pearson plays Adele.

Bishop is excavating a ruined city outside the city where he and Judith were lovers, before the crash. After the crash Judith is immobile. Bishop wants to believe the crash was Judith's suicide attempt. Then why, asks Adele, did she pack suitcases in the car? Before the crash Judith and Adele were lovers. Bishop wants a pattern. "There's got to be frame-works!" he cries in desperation. Hitherto they have spoken in sentences neutral like these. Which are evidence of reason. Like the mounds in the desert that speak silently of past habitations. There are echoes of Irish and continental writers. Halo Calvino for one.

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January - March Booking now open

English National Opera London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 Box Office 01-836 3161 Box Office 01-240 5258 Credit Cards 01-836 2699 for detailed leaflet Seats from £4.00 to £18.50

**CARMEN** Bizet January 13, 16, 21, 24 at 7.00 NEW PRODUCTION "a hugely enjoyable evening" *Punch* The production has been named by a generous gift from ESO UK plc

**THE QUEEN OF SPADES** Tchaikovsky January 14, 17, 23, 27, 30 February 5, 12, at 7.00 "completely true to Tchaikovsky... gripping and daring spectacle" *Times* The revival is sponsored by The Young Foundation

**DIE FLEDERMAUS** Strauss January 15, 20, 22, 29 at 7.30

**TOSCA** Puccini January 28, 31 February 4, 6, 10, 13, 18, 21, 25 March 10, 13, 18, 21, 27, 31 April 3, 9 at 7.30 "Miller's finest opera staging so far" *Guardian* FIRST LONDON PERFORMANCES OF THIS PRODUCTION

**FAUST** Gounod February 7, 11, 14, 20, 24, 27 March 3, 6 at 7.30 "stunning impact... scenic and musical" *Sunday Times* The production was originally sponsored by Friends of English National Opera and is a co-production with Opera North

**THE MIKADO** Gilbert and Sullivan February 19, 28 March 5, 11, 14, 17, 19, 26, 28 April 1, 8 at 7.30 Reduced Price Matinees: February 28, March 28 at 3.00 "riotous and splendidly sung... spiffing" *Daily Mail* The Mikado is a co-production with Houston Grand Opera and the Los Angeles Music Center Opera Association and is sponsored by Bache Securities (UK) Inc

**AKHNATEN** Stravinsky February 26 March 4, 7, 9, 12, 20, 25 at 7.30 Special prices £10, £7.50, £5, £4 "one of the great successes of ENO's (1985) season... a remarkable opera" *Daily Express* Libretto by Philip Glass in association with Richard Boddie and the Los Angeles Music Center Opera Association and is sponsored by Bache Securities (UK) Inc



## SPECTRUM

# Money in young muscles

For young people with energy and ideas but no business experience there is help at hand in Instant Muscle. Ronald Faux looks at one of the most practical of the government-aided employment schemes, and talks to some of those it has guided towards success

Energy, says Peter Raynes, is the best asset many young people have to offer. Coupled with enthusiasm, energy can be transformed into a job.

As proof of this, he cites his own family. "My son and three of his friends all left school with no O levels, no prospects and hardly a brave new world of work to look forward to. We set down and added up the credit side of what they could offer a world that puts such store on qualifications and experience, both of which they conspicuously lacked."

The answer was energy. Within seconds Instant Muscle had been born, a car-shining, window-cleaning, garden-trimming odd-job agency that harnessed the energy of four young people.

Five years later Instant Muscle, based in Slough, is part of the long list of government-supported schemes for any unemployed youngster with the energy and determination to set up his or her own small business and Peter Raynes, a former company director, is its full-time organizer.

Raynes quickly realized that the problems of youth unemployment went far deeper than merely providing odd jobs for the unfortunate. "What these people really sought was a sense that the future held something substantial and worthwhile for them. That could hardly be satisfied by moving lumps."

The aim now is to help aspiring young people set up their own businesses with a properly thought-out and professionally expressed plan, convincing enough to persuade bank managers to grant overdrafts and practical enough to give clear guidelines for the tyre entrepreneurs to follow. Raynes claims an 82 per cent success rate for the IM-assisted businesses, of which there are now 171, with another 164 in the planning stages. Last year a further 38 went independent and are operating vibrantly without any further help.

The organization receives £250,000 a year from the Manpower Services Commission and raises as much again from private industry sponsorship. Each business is known as a "progression" and over six months costs £1,056, of which £683 comes from the taxpayer and the rest from sponsorship. "Keeping that same young person on the dole would cost about £3,500 a year, so there is a double benefit," Raynes says.

Young British Success, page 17

## THE TECHNICIAN

William Allen works in the bedroom of his home in Tottenham painstakingly soldering together the parts of amplifiers that deliver 600 watts per channel and at full volume can do structural damage to buildings. He is 19 and quietly proud of his one-man company, Colossus Audio.

He left school at 16, had some YTS training in electronics and was then guided on the path to self-employment by Instant Muscle. His amplifiers, which are used in mobile discos, require a lot of investment in basic parts and sell for £440 each.

"Some firms make them cheaper, but they don't have the same quality. I could make three amplifiers a day going flat out and maybe make £100 profit on each one but that would mean a lot of organization and employing someone else. Perhaps it will happen."



Fashionable future: Nicol Ivory is drawing on her talent for textiles

## THE DESIGNER

Nicol Ivory, aged 24, lives in Wandsworth, London, with her husband Roger and nine-month-old son Luke. She has an honours degree in fashion and textiles and wants to develop her own fashion business. "The competition is fierce with the colleges pouring out new designers every year. In 1985 I got a £600 local council grant to get together a collection for the British Designer Show at Olympia. That worked well and I got some good orders worth several thousand



Elbow grease: Trevor Howard, now a one-man decorating business after assessing the prospects for success

## THE DECORATOR

Trevor Howard, a 20-year-old from Fulham, applied a final coat of gloss to a picture rail. He had left school, he said, with no skills, no discipline that could be applied to a business and a few crazy ideas. He had worked with a decorating firm on YTS and after that contacted Instant Muscle with a plan for starting up his own business.

Following their suggestion he carried out a market survey of 200 houses in the Wandsworth and Tooting areas of London and convinced himself there was a strong opening for a one-man decorating business. "I had nothing to lose and quite a bit to gain if it worked out. My mates said it never would but they didn't have the guts to try." He is learning plumbing at night school and plans to use these practical skills in the house improvement boom.



Stereo system: William Allen is using his training in electronics



Distinctive detail: Kerry Fletcher at work on her intricate designs

## THE JEWELLER

Kerry Fletcher is 23, lives in Ilford, Essex, and has spent more of her life after school out of work rather than in.

Nevertheless, she manages to remain extremely positive about her future. In 1984, Kerry got a job as a training supervisor on a YTS course.

"Unfortunately the good old Tory administration on Enfield Council closed it down. Imagine being made redundant on a job creation scheme."

She contacted Instant Muscle and they counted up her skills and provided a business plan. With £300 from Wandsworth Youth Development and £1,000 from the Prince's Trust she is now making intricate and distinctive jewellery and selling it through her own catalogue.



Snapp happy: Tony Pincham takes a chance on photographic freedom

## THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Tony Pincham, aged 23, was impatient to become a successful freelance photographer. He invested over £2,000 in equipment by the simple expedient of working as a binman and using credit cards to their limit and beyond. "It was the only way I could raise enough capital," he says. "I've paid it all back now, although the interest was a bit fierce."

# Rebuilding a miracle

Salisbury Cathedral's Gothic spire has stood for nearly 700 years against all odds

Peter Taylor is the structural engineer responsible for the world's tallest Gothic spire on Salisbury Cathedral. It has been standing for nearly 700 years, but Taylor says its survival is a minor miracle.

Every fortnight for the last 20 years he has driven over from his Southampton practice to inspect it. "As I come over Pepperbox Hill it's always a relief to see it still standing. Sometimes there's a mist hiding it and your heart stops for an instant."

In the next few days Taylor will personally tighten the bolts which will take the survival of the spire — the inspiration for countless artists, writers and poets from Chaucer to Trollope to Graves — out of the hands of providence. A "corset" of space frames will take the strain of 375 tons off three decorative hands, which are so badly corroded "you can almost stick your thumbs through."

The space frames are 10 foot high braces which, once finally tightened, will remain in place for ever.

This is the next phase of the £6 million restoration of the West Front, tower and spire, the appeal for which was launched in April 1985 by the Prince of Wales and raised £1.3 million by the end of 1986 — £300,000 more than expected.

In due course the appeal, so far confined to the Salisbury diocese, will go national.

Instructions to build the cathedral were alleged to have been given to Bishop Poore by the Virgin in a dream in 1220 and Canon Elias de Derham



Still standing: the spire and its loyal supporter Peter Taylor

had it built at a break-neck pace in nine years. The tower and spire were an afterthought nearly a century later.

A fifth of the appeal target is for the spire, and once the frames are in place the delicate task of repair will begin on the intricate quatrefoil stonework on the decorative hands, each five feet broad.

Work will last "as long as it takes" — perhaps as much as 10 years — and the spire will be behind scaffolding specially designed not to burden the foundations.

"People think they had magical skills in those days which have been lost and that we would discover all sorts of mysteries," said Taylor.

"In fact they made a very delicate and beautiful lantern and then decided to stick another 5,000 tons on top of it without thought of what would happen in the foundations. It's a miracle that it still stands."

"The first surprise when we took a look was that the foundations went down no

more than one and a half metres; the stress is four times what we would put on it now."

"The miracle was that the place remained standing, and the most difficult decision to make was to decide not to do anything. But records and our own monitoring showed no significant movement; it had stood for 700 years, and there seemed no justification for an all out assault on the foundations, at heaven knows what cost."

Sir Christopher Wren had also inspected the spire tower 300 years before and came to the same conclusion, recommending that regular inspections be made but they only began in 1970 after Taylor's first report.

It is not only the weather that has taken its toll on the Chalkhill limestone (which is being used again to keep faith), iron, which was used in the original structure and subsequent repairs, has corroded and flaked, having a slow-motion explosive effect on the stone; some of the shell is only an inch thick.

Until the scaffolding is in place, inspection is only possible by abseiling down from a hatch near the top of the spire. Fifty-nine-year-old Taylor has recently lost 44% stone to increase his agility while making his surveys "hanging on a string."

"You have to be careful where you put your feet: you can take a metre of medieval stonework off," he says.

"You have to accept what is there and encourage it to stay where it is," said Taylor, who is a member of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

"There is a temptation to talk about 'my cathedral', but the truth is that we belong to it."

Simon Tait

# America's own Red brigade

US army officers are speaking Russian and working beneath a picture of Lenin; some of the staff are former Soviet citizens. Can this be a school for spies?

An old Wehrmacht barracks stands at the foot of the Bavarian Alps. Inside, four officers in American uniform salute a half-colonel, who proceeds to ask them searching questions about the details of a military map. A perfectly ordinary scene, the casual observer might think, were it not for the fact that in one corner of the room looms a large portrait of Lenin and the language the officers are speaking is Russian.

The Western alliance can rest easy, however. No fifth column of Soviet spies masquerading as American infantry officers is ensconced near the ski-slopes of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. These fluent Russian-speakers are American students at the Russian Institute, a remarkable but little-known organization that will celebrate its 40th anniversary this year.

The institute, which was established in May 1947 by the United States Army with a class of three American officers, has since trained 750 officers to develop skills in the Russian language and to understand the workings of the Soviet mind. To this end, the students, who all have a year of Russian language training behind them before they arrive, are lectured on all aspects of the Soviet military machine. Psychological warfare, the strains affecting the Soviet Army stationed in Afghanistan and Eastern Europe, are examined along with an overall view of Soviet culture.

All lessons are conducted in Russian. In every room and corridor of the complex, the walls are plastered with Soviet posters. The entry signs into the commander's office light up in Cyrillic rather than Latin letters. The 18 full-time members of the teaching staff are former Soviet citizens, some of whom have only recently emigrated to the West. The library is packed with military treatises and heavy volumes of *Jane's Fighting Ships*. In each room, hanging proudly on the wall, is the institute's crest, a haughty double-headed imperial Russian eagle with a motto in Russian that translates wryly into "for a better future."

Inevitably, these elements, coupled with the fact that the institute stands deep inside a barbed-wire compound, suggest something of a school for spies. It is a suggestion that Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Crutcher, deputy commander of the institute, is quick to refute. "Our aim is to give officers an idea of the big picture so that they understand the way the Soviet soldier thinks. I would be deeply upset to find out that any of our students were engaged in intelligence activities during our field trips in Eastern Europe."

## Soviets regard the institute as a nest of agents

Field trips in Eastern Europe? The idea of a class of American officers driving along the Carpathian road between Bucharest and Budapest and refraining from "intelligence activity" is hard to swallow, and no doubt a more abrasive journalist would have told Colonel Crutcher to tell it to the marines. The colonel remains persuasively adamant, however.

"This cannot be a school for spies. All the material used by the students are not classified, and we've even asked the Soviets to come here as guest lecturers." The Soviets, who regard the institute as a nest of agents, perhaps understandably, have turned this offer down regularly.

Colonel Crutcher is, as he readily admits, an intelligence officer, but maintains that is only a "coincidence."

The rest of the staff, including the commander, Colonel Richard Kosevich, are gunnery or armour officers. Between lessons, conversation is heavy with the technical details of the new Soviet mobile artillery.

During the "field trips", which usually occur only once a year and are organized through the eastern bloc countries' official tourist agencies, the officers are instructed to "stick in pairs". "We also tell them to lay off the pornography going in and to refuse all invitations to visit a private house." The purpose of such visits is not

## It has the ethos of a rather eccentric public school

to acquire intelligence about Warsaw Pact troop movements or equipment. This is left to what Nato personnel refer to as "national technical means", a polite euphemism for satellites and the man in the field with a pair of binoculars.

That members of the Russian Institute might be well placed to fulfil this latter function is dismissed by institute staff. "The authorities know exactly who we are and our profession from our passports." The sense that such field trips are like a school outing is reinforced by the time many students spend acquiring a Soviet hobby. Each week, time is allotted to "cultural activities". Three Neuenhaus



Back in the class: Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Crutcher

in one class have become minor virtuosi on the balalaika while the chess club — all moves made in Russian — is "very popular."

All in all, the institute has the ethos of a rather eccentric public school. So far, only one British officer has attended it, a major last year, but his presence was very welcome, and all the officers who spoke to *The Times* insisted that the presence of British officers was a "trend we would like to develop". Part of the problem for British officers is the cost, which is high. But the official budget for the institute is "the equivalent of only a few tanks" and all of the officers at the school are adamant that it is very good value for money.

Of the 45 most recent graduates, only one, a field artillery officer, has not been given a posting where his expertise in Soviet matters will be utilized. Competition for staff appointments where Soviet specialists are needed is above average. A discussion of allegations by *Pravda* that Aid was invented by American scientists revealed more than ideological arguments.

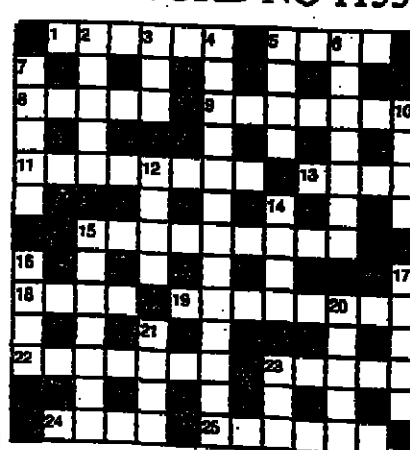
Whether these men — and in some cases women — will make the perfect spy must remain a speculative thought, but one thing is clear — they will know more about the Soviet Army than any other American soldiers.

Richard Basset

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1153

ACROSS  
1 Upriser (6)  
5 Flock of quails (4)  
8 Hiss (7)  
9 Nose opening (5)  
11 Authorization (6)  
13 Short time (4)  
15 "Western" (9)  
18 Wall (4)  
19 Unconquitable type (8)  
22 Greek bar (7)  
23 Commemorate (5)  
24 Cereal husks (4)  
25 Trim (6)

DOWN  
2 Alliance (5)  
3 Mediterranean laurel (3)  
4 UK govt banker (4,2,7)  
5 Gaffer (4)  
6 Variant form (7)  
7 Cook's whip (5)



18 Departed (4)  
19 Thrown upwards (4)  
20 Bullpoint (4)  
21 Still (7)  
22 Talk informally (4)  
27 Burn with hot liquid (5)  
28 Taut (5)  
29 Broad smile (4)  
30 Soft bread roll (3)

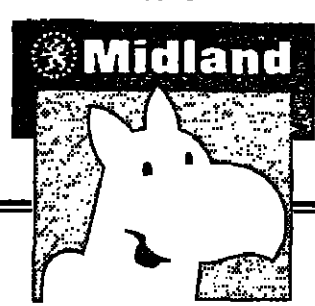
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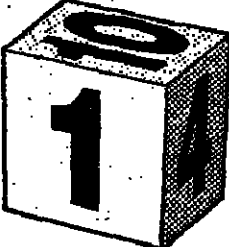
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# From first breath to second helpings

## THE THREE AGES OF CHILDHOOD



### Part 1: Babyhood

New babies are certainly human, but are they people? When your newborn first opens her eyes and fixes yours with that unfathomable navy-blue gaze, you probably feel that she is looking into your soul. But she does not know who you are, or where she ends and you begin, so she does not even know that you are somebody.

Do you know that she is her? I'm not sure. I remember reacting with some kind of primitive recognition to my empyric first baby. I remember saying: "Hullo baby. I didn't know it was you." But even that suggests that she might have been somebody else spending nine months in there, and I didn't yet know her sex, either. Anyway, I am clear that I didn't know her as a person and that I couldn't have done.

It's important, this business of knowing, because it goes with loving. Everybody assumes that parents love their babies from the beginning: if society did not assume that a "love-glue" binds families, it might feel it had to do a bit more to help. In reality, though, there cannot be love, in the sense most of us mean that word, between two people who do not yet know each other as individuals. Those rushes of scolding tenderness, overwhelming you as you cradle a hot, heavy head in your palm, are closer to unrequited passion than to the cognitive love of one person for another. I panicked with moments of panic ("I'm trapped! I'll never be just me again. Why did I have this baby?") and backed by social expectation and hypochondria: that passion almost always does turn into love.

There are certain key times in a child's life which are parental milestones. Dr Penelope Leach begins a three-part series with a searching look at the perceptions of mother and baby



From dummies to footballs: the same little boy aged one, four and 10

stances. In front of those cameras parents shared their focus on the babies and saw what they were truly recording: human babies evolving into people, by, with and through the adults who were special to them.

Some say that the experience made them interested in babies who had previously been loved but not much thought about. Those parents agree that intellectual interest can make minute-by-minute babycare as fascinating as it is time-consuming, and that the interest can be less fickle than love alone when the baby wakes for the fifth time in a single night.

By six months, then, you know your baby as a person and it is largely because she knows you. She may not know that you are a *Times* journalist, your firm's youngest supervisor or missing the

job that nobody will help you combine with her care, but she knows, now, that you are neither an extension of herself nor the same as any other adult she knows well.

My sister's son is two now. We share a household of three generations and what would otherwise be four families, so this baby always had many special adults and older children around. By the time he was six months old we could see and describe the separate relationship he had with each of us and, looking back, we can see that all are consistent and continuous.

His basic relationship was and is with his mother. He seems always to have known that his grandmother could be relied upon to be on his side and if there were such a thing as a relationship of pure trusting pleasure, this would be it. His relationship with me has

always had an element of challenge and stretch so that I was an early source of new adventures, and am now allowed to get away with stealing unoffered kisses, or even inserting myself into games, without the tantrum-punishments due to others who take liberties. He fell in love with a 16-year-old male cousin before he was four months old; the relationship has changed both their lives and will never, I think, become unimportant to either of them. So by six months he knew what made each of us laugh or melt and by the time he was a year he was managing us within the framework of relationships he had set up. He does not have "aunts" and "cousins". He has individual people who are all important to him and clearly all quite different to him.

If getting to know people (and therefore self) and relating to them comes first and is of primary importance, physical development and the co-ordination of

body and brain, hand and eye, matter too. Somewhere around the middle of the year a baby can sit up if someone will prop or plant her and, surprise surprise, the time when she can do that will be just the time when she needs to be upright with both hands free because she is ready to explore the world of things — the samples of the object-world, wooden spoons and rolls of tape as well as rattles and edibles, that people bring her.

At first their function does not matter; objects are just objects and to be explored as such with eye, hand and mouth. But by a year most babies know a lot about objects and their behaviour. My daughter knew enough to spit carrots and gobble ice-cream and to throw tomatoes because they would splatter and not to bother throwing a woolly ball because she knew it would not. I know that was the reason because she told me, and I shrivelled under her 15-month patronage. She clearly felt that if I did not know that, I did not know much. By a similar age my nephew knew a lot about glasses and knew which bespectacled members of the family did, or did not, mind having them removed. Sucker-Leach did not mind and that got boring. "Cry, Pen" he would command in that same tone which means "Do I have to tell you everything?"

Ordinary people walk on two feet and they talk. Many adults cannot see babies as real people until they accomplish these second-year feats, but I do not see it that way. If, during that first year, a baby had not become a real person, loving and lovable for his individual self, becoming a biped

would expose him to race-threatening dangers while early attempts at speech would go unnoticed and unrewarded. Toddlers only survive in industrial environments because (if) people love them enough to guard their every waking moment and to engage in a continual interpreter's enigma.

Our son, like most toddlers, learned to walk and run long before he acquired either brakes or steering. He seemed able to find a tree to crash into however large the space in which he was loosed, and the only answer was to get there first. Adult knees are marginally less damaging than tree trunks but he often looked as battered as we felt. His sister took the naming-game to such lengths that, for a while, she would neither eat nor do anything she had not been understood to say. Our concentration on her burgeoning vocabulary was not in the name of enrichment but of survival, hers and ours.

I am thankful that each of them had already been around for long enough for us to know and love them as people. My deepest admiration is reserved for child-minders and adoptive and foster-parents who cope with toddlers without having been in on their beginnings as people.

The First Six Months: Coming to Terms with your Baby is published this week by Fontana at £3.95. Becoming a Family, a 70-minute videotape for new and future parents, is released by Lifetime/Virgin at £9.99.

WEDNESDAY

Beyond toddlerhood: Libby Purves on life with a four-year-old

## Vital statistics, larger than life

Statistics always sound so much sadder than real life. It is something to do with their baldness. The latest *General Household Survey* announces that married women over 25 are more likely to drink than unmarried ones, painting a picture of a conjugal life so bleak that wives resort to a tumbler of gin and a Penguin biscuit whenever they sit down for a snack.

If the married women are hitting the bottle, I don't think that marital misery is necessarily the cause. I suspect it has something to do with the fact that they share a household with someone who is inclined to say, "Would you like to wander down to the pub for just the one?", or who brings back a bottle of Rioja with the evening paper.

Household women are more often on their own and it is a role of life that one tends not to do things if they require the slightest effort. The thought of a glass of wine loses its appeal if one has to get off the sofa and find the corkcrew.

The *General Household Survey* may also have found that married men eat more than single ones. In-depth investigation would show that husbands tend to eat dinner served to them at home and are thereby in a position to scrape a second helping of lasagne.

Surveys tend to show that married people live longer than single ones but fail to reveal whether this is because they have a partner to cosset them out of their flims before it turns into double pneumonia or whether it is the practicing of little daily meannesses on each other that keeps the sparkle in their eyes.

Some statistics remain impenetrable. Why, for instance, should snooker be the one televised sport that is watched by more women than men? Are the matches scheduled to coincide with the hours when men aren't at home? Is the particular time-war that snooker players are

## PENNY PERRICK

stuck in as regards hairstyles and frilled shirts desperately alluring to the female viewer?

Relying on statistical information is probably why clothes manufacturers are often in trouble. In good faith, they send out researchers to estimate the size of the average woman. Then all the average women interviewed pull in their stomachs, knock 10 pounds off their weight and add two inches to their height. And then they complain that nobody makes clothes in their size.

I have no doubt that there are figures to prove that women who take a size 12 buy three times as many clothes as those who can barely squeeze into a size 16. This makes the size 12 shoppers sound as though they have a compulsion to fill up whole suits of fitted wardrobes. But it could equally well mean that the larger women have given up trying to find something pretty in daffodil yellow and trail wretchedly around the house in their bathrobes.

I have had another thought about hard-drinking wives. Perhaps they are really quite non-alcoholic except when the man with the Biro and the clipboard comes around, when some devil within them has them declare that they drink martinis with a cherry and a little paper sunshade instead of admitting to their usual tipple being hot, sweet tea out of a chipped mug.

Similarly, unmarried women may think that owning up to their true intake makes them sound like the Desperate Spinster of old — drunk in one hand and the lonely hearts column of a weekly magazine in the other. Only one thing is certain about statistics: whatever story they tell, a future follow-up survey will prove that the original figures were all lies, damned lies.

If your dog bites the postman, help is at hand. Sally Brompton reports

## Get the beast out of Bonzo

The patient had a kind face but aggressive tendencies. Dr Valerie O'Farrell had seen the signs before and recognized the condition. Nervously positioning herself next to the surgery door, she diagnosed dominance aggression and prescribed a course of behavioural therapy.

The fact that the therapy was never carried out was not the fault of the patient but of the patient's owner, a school mistress, who despite a draconian professional reputation, proved quite incapable of altering her Labrador dog.

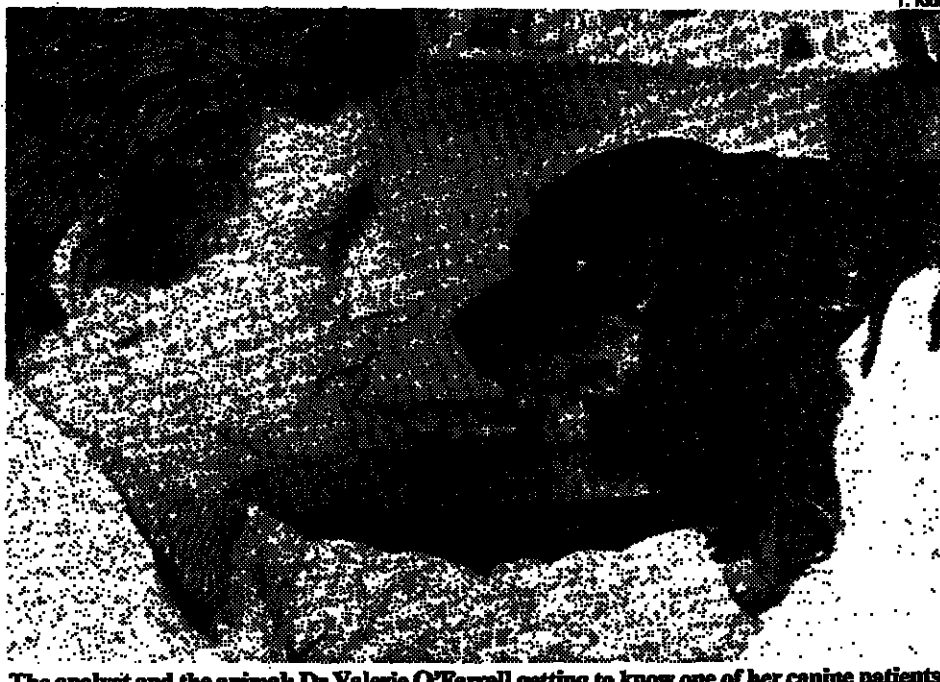
"Can't I even give him his goodnight kiss?" she begged the psychiatrist, and continued to let the dog dominate her life.

O'Farrell, now 44, began accepting four-legged patients into her clinical psychology practice five years ago. Now two-thirds of her clients are dogs. She first had the idea of diversifying from humans after she acquired a Cavalier spaniel and found that its training involved a considerable amount of psychology.

She says: "Behavioural therapy is based on animal experiments. But in my experience it doesn't work very well with humans because their complicated thought processes get in the way. I thought it would be interesting to see if it worked better with animals."

She has discovered that it does. "The dog is more simple and you can see quite clearly what he is up to."

Using basic principles of human clinical psychology, O'Farrell treats all types of disturbed dogs in her practice at the Edinburgh University Veterinary School — except those that have already bitten a child. "The treatment will not ensure that a dog won't bite again. It just reduces the probability."



The analyst and the animal: Dr Valerie O'Farrell getting to know one of her canine patients

child, you don't look at the dog in isolation. You look at disturbances in the family. It is the same with animals."

In one case, involving a Jack Russell terrier who periodically chewed everything within reach, O'Farrell discovered that he only did so when his mistress shouted at him nine-year-old son. "It then emerged that she and the son were having quite a lot of problems."

With O'Farrell's help, the mother was able to adopt a

dominant and will also raise the value of your attention so that he will become quite desperate for some contact and be ready to work for it.

"And then you start rewarding obedience to your commands with your attention. So if the dog goes to the back door and wants to be let out you ignore him. A few minutes later you tell him to sit and when he does so you open the door. So opening the door is rewarding his obedience and this really is quite effective in reversing the hierarchy."

O'Farrell charges £25 for an initial consultation and £12 an hour for additional sessions. "I don't usually do any direct tests on the dogs but I can tell a lot from the way their owners interact with them."

She says there is a critical period in a puppy's life, between three and 12 weeks, when it learns that humans are part of its pack and when it forms its future behaviour patterns.

She stresses that while it is quite easy to change a dog's behaviour in later life, her success is largely dependent upon an owner's motivation. "Some owners are not really prepared to do anything while others are prepared to take enormous trouble. I tell them that we can't transform a dog's personality, but we can make him tolerable to live with."

O'Farrell says her work is rewarding because it is a new field and she is pioneering new methods. "It is a microcosm of all human life played out in a simplified way."

"You should ignore the dog when he asks for something. This will give him a very strong message that you are

## Sometimes I tell dog owners that stress in their household is the cause of the problem

different approach to her son and as the rows decreased the dog stopped chewing.

"Sometimes I have to say to owners, 'I think the stress in your household is causing behavioural disorders in your dog and they will not be resolved until that stress is resolved'."

There is also an interesting correlation between owner anxiety and neurosis and dogs that are destructive in their owners' absence or indulge in instinctive activities out of context, such as mounting people's legs.

Owners' attitudes towards their dogs also account for many psychological disorders in the animals — particularly dominance aggression where the dog thinks he is the head of

## Drink ads for the Disney fans

### TALKBACK

From D. R. Atkins, Sidcup, Kent.

I refer to your article on under-age drinking (*Under-aged, over the limit*, Monday Page, December 29). Recently I took two children to see an adventure film, rated PG, at a West End cinema; seven out of 17 advertisements shown before the film were for alcohol.

On a second occasion, I took our third child to one of the timeless Walt Disney cartoons, rated U, at a local cinema; four out of twelve adverts were for alcohol. So 30 to 40 per cent of adverts being presented to those cinema audiences, predominantly comprising youngsters, were to encourage the acceptability, if not the purchase and consumption, of alcohol. My wife and I found these ratios appalling.

As I understand it, cinema trailers for forthcoming films cannot have a rating higher than the main attraction. Why, then, is encouragement to an "adult" activity such as alcohol consumption permitted among young audiences?

One immediate step which could be taken to aid the prevention of alcohol consumption amongst the young is the banning of all such advertisements at cinema showing U and PG rated films. Some, following the logic of your own article, may wish to take the argument further into the 15 category.

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"You should ignore the dog when he asks for something. This will give him a very strong message that you are

From Mrs C. L. Jensen, Broadham Green, Oxley, Surrey.

Your article on stress in industry (*Ram raged by the rat race*, Monday Page, January 5) makes no mention of those men who are self-employed and run their own business. The stress put upon these people is considerable. The expression "the back stops here" has never been more apt.

For the single-handed businessman, there is no one to whom he can delegate work which he has to carry out himself. Evenings are often spent on the telephone or at his desk, frequently his office is at home so it never closes, clients and business associates know he is always available.

Answering machines, car phones and the like often help to ease the pressure, but holidays and leisure pursuits become infrequent because there is no one else who can take over. The resulting stress often leads to tension and health problems and a vicious circle is created. The obvious answer is to learn to relax and get away from it, which of course you can't because the office is at home, the telephone rings, etc.

For these men perhaps there is no answer to the problem of stress.

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## TAKEN FOR GRANTED

Paying the living costs of half a million students in higher education costs nearly £700 million a year. Yet even the Government accepts that it is not enough to cover their essential needs. The interested parties put it a good deal stronger. According to the vice-chancellors, the Association of University Teachers and the National Union of Students, the situation is critical. Student hardship, they claim, has reached an unprecedented level. The vice-chancellor of Durham has even raised the spectre of vitamin deficiency in the student body. The higher education lobby's case is likely to be strengthened by a report to be published tomorrow by the Commons select committee on education. Although Conservative-controlled, it is expected to recommend a substantial increase in the grant.

But should it? And at whose expense?

In 1962, when the grant was introduced, 98,000 students benefited. In 1963 the Robbins report recommended a huge expansion of higher education. In 1964 the birth rate reached its peak. By 1979 the number of students in receipt of a grant had rocketed to 369,000. Last year it was 468,000. As the Government never tires of pointing out, there are now more students in higher education than ever before, both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the age group.

But student maintenance cannot simply be exempted from the need to bring public spending under control. Accordingly, the grant's annual uprating has been squeezed. The result is a painful paradox: as the cost to the taxpayer has inexorably risen, the value of the grant has declined, steadily since 1962, sharply since 1979.

At the same time, the Government has increased the means-tested parental contribution by nearly 50 per cent. It would have been even more but for a back-bench revolt two years ago. Still, the "contribution" is now almost as much honoured in the breach as the observance: more than 40 per cent of parents either cannot or will not pay their dues in whole or in part.

Hardship, consequently, has grown and so has dependence on social security: last year an estimated 235,000 students were regularly resorting to supplementary benefit or housing benefit or both. This year their entitlement is being restricted to the long vacation, the Government arguing, quite rightly, that student support and social security should never have become entangled in the first place.

However, the Conservatives have never seen these measures as anything but a stop-gap. As long ago as 1978, Mrs Thatcher promised a thorough review of the whole system. Her first Secretary of State for Education, Mr Mark Carlisle, started and abandoned one. So did her second, Sir Keith Joseph. Her third, Mr Kenneth Baker, announced his six months ago, under the chairmanship of the higher education minister, Mr George Walden. A Green Paper is expected, but not until after the general election.

The hurdle they have all had to face — and at which the first two have fallen — is whether and to what extent grants should be supplemented by loans, as is the case almost everywhere else in the industrialized west. Students have always been against this. At one university after another, they have, been solemnly polled: would you prefer to (a) contribute towards the cost of being here by taking out a loan or (b) carry on enjoying it for nothing? That is not quite how the question is put, yet at Cambridge last term, to no one's surprise, 86 per cent effectively voted for (b).

The most potent argument against loans is that they are likely to deter those who are not young, white, unmarried, able-bodied, middle class and male — in other words, in higher education's terms, minorities, at the very mention of which the contemporary mind clouds over. But loans, like minorities, are an elastic concept. So let us define what we mean.

To replace grants altogether with a system of loans, as West Germany has done, would be initially expensive. Still more important, would work properly only in a booming economy in which business had a more developed tradition than it does here of contributing to the cost of educating its

workforce. Similarly, the validity of objections to a mixed system of grants and loans — which exists in most other western countries — depends on the proportion of each.

The case to be met is simple. British students, especially in the more expensive parts of the country, need more money to live on. The British taxpayer, who already contributes more generously than any other, can afford little if any more — and whatever emerges from Mr Walden's review must be "broadly commensurate" with current spending. British parents are unwilling or unable to contribute any more. At present those earning £15,000 are expected to pay £1,142 a year.

Let loans, then, absorb the strain. Instead of the existing, messy system of privately arranged overdrafts, the Government should guarantee bank loans to all students who want one at a subsidized interest rate up to a ceiling of, say, £1,000. Few students borrow more than that now. Repayment would start once the recipient is earning the national average wage. The disabled, the non-earning married and those discriminated against by employers would thus be exempted.

No one is suggesting that students should have to contribute a penny to the cost of their tuition, a gift worth more than £10,000 for a three-year arts degree from taxpayers who, in the main, do not have the standard of living most graduates will enjoy. And the cost of this initially modest proposal would depend in part on the extent to which the Government chose to subsidize the rate of interest. At, say, 5 per cent, and assuming a 100 per cent take up, it would rise at the rate of £15 million a year to around £100 million before the money started flowing back.

In return, the Government would have slain the dragon: a fledgling loan system would be in place and could thereafter be adjusted; the grant could be frozen at or near its present level; the higher education lobby, after an initial howl of disapproval, would be placated; and students could get on with their work without having to worry about where the next vitamin was coming from.

## PRISONS IN TURMOIL

When long-term convicts study for Open University degrees in sociology, it is hardly surprising that the rooftop rampage at Barmine should end with the rebellious prisoners' demand for an independent inquiry. But independent of what or whom?

And to what question should such an inquiry address itself?

We already know that prisons north and south of the border are not pleasant, least of all the high security units, whose inmates were sentenced for the most serious and violent crimes and to the longest sentences. Men with little either to look forward to or to lose have a permanent temptation to express their frustration from time to time by outbreaks of violent defiance.

In addition, the prison authorities face a dilemma. The number of prisoners has increased alarmingly since the war. Scotland now imprisons twice as many people per capita than England and Wales.

In these circumstances, the prison authorities' legitimate interest in maximising the reformative side of imprisonment, and in protecting less hardened or violent inmates against corruption or intimidation by the violent minority, while maintaining security levels appropriate to

each category, has brought about segregation in special units, such as Peterhead and Barmine B. Yet this very concentration may provide a propitious breeding ground for violence.

This complex of problems should warn against glib advice to the prison authorities, particularly since they handled the riots themselves with firmness tempered by patience and brought them to an end without injury to either hostages or rioters, and with serious damage only in one case. This merits congratulations rather than inquisition.

But what of the incidents and practices which led up to the rampage? Allegations of overcrowding — though true for Barmine as a whole — do not appear to be justified about the Barmine B unit in which the riot occurred. Charges of brutality by prison warders, however, are much more difficult to prove or disprove satisfactorily. And when they persist, there must be some disquiet.

It is maintained, of course, that if prisoners have specific grievances, they are free to complain through existing channels which include the prison governor and Inspector-General of Scottish prisons, answerable directly to the Scottish secretary, to the police and procurator fiscal, and

directly or through relatives to their MP or a solicitor. What this overlooks is that some of these channels, perhaps inevitably, are the objects of the prisoners' complaints.

Misgivings on such scores had already led to the setting up of two enquiries. Scottish prison officers and authorities have established a working party on alternative prison regimes which is due to present its interim report shortly. And after the Peterhead siege, Scotland's chief inspector of prisons was asked to examine general grievances in the prison. Both reports will be closely studied in the aftermath of Barmine.

But the Scottish Secretary should ask himself whether in all the circumstances he can afford to wait. If, as is widely believed, prisoners' grievances have led to three violent riots in Scottish prisons in as many months, might he not ask one of his junior colleagues to conduct an immediate and confidential investigation into them? Some action is required. And such an investigation would avoid the principal pitfalls of a public enquiry — namely, implicitly justifying the unproved accusations of the prisoners and distracting the prison service from restoring the prisons to order and carrying out their thankless task of shielding society.

present-day protagonists — remember Anthony Trollope whose delicious heroine, Mary Thorne, was illegitimate and who, in *The Vicar of Bulhampton*, protested against society's treatment of the "fallen woman" for "so small a crime", as he put it.

What is morality? Enlightenment rather than dogma would be preferable. It does not seem to be adequately interpreted by these codes of behaviour. Perhaps the key consideration is compassion, or "charity" as the Bible has it. Yours sincerely, N. PRITCHARD, Little Garth, Daglingworth, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. January 5.

## 'Army of morality'

From Sir Neil Pritchard  
Sir, There seems to be an increasing tendency on the part of the Press to take at their own valuation the claims of organisations — such as those referred to in the Spectrum article "Foot soldiers of the army of morality" (January 5) — to be the guardians of morality. Should these claims go unquestioned?

To take some examples. Mrs. Gillick argues that parental right of control over their children is a moral imperative. Is the legislation therefore immoral which (e.g.) insists that all children be educated and which prevents children being sent to work?

Digby Anderson, in the name of

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Threats to hope of Afghan peace

From Mr Sandy Gall

Sir, Your excellent leader on Afghanistan (January 6) just misses the mark, I believe, in its final paragraphs. The point is not, as you say, that a disunited Afghan resistance will be unable to "bargain terms for a new government of Afghan unity."

Although disunited on many things, the seven-party alliance is completely united on one point: it will not accept a communist government in Kabul. It is important to recall that the *jihad* (holy war) began well before the Soviet occupation of December, 1979, and was in response to the communist coup of April, 1978.

Even if all 115,000 Soviet troops withdraw tomorrow, the question that exercises all the Mujahidin, without exception, is who will run the country after the Russians have gone? If the answer, as all the present signs indicate, is Dr Najib and his People's Democratic (Communist) Party of Afghanistan, whether at the head of a government of "national reconciliation" or not, the Mujahidin will totally reject it.

They have been fighting for nearly nine years for the right to choose a government by democratic means, as distinct from one imposed on them by a *coup d'état*. If they have managed to thwart Soviet attempts to bring them to heel by force for seven years, it is unlikely that they will now willingly accept Dr Najib as the leader of a post-occupation Afghanistan.

They will undoubtedly continue to fight until there is an Islamic Mujahidin-controlled government in Kabul, with the same determination as the North Vietnamese/Vietcong fought in Vietnam. As one of their leaders, Ahmed Shah Masud, put it to me last summer: "we will carry on fighting until we achieve victory or death."

Yours faithfully, SANDY GALL, Doubleton East House, Peashurst, Kent. January 6.

From Mr Daniel Parsons

Sir, Despite recent hopes (report, January 3) for a settlement which would lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, such hopes are likely to end in disappointment. Soviet withdrawal would lead to the certain collapse of the Marxist regime in Afghanistan and would, as seen from Moscow, thereby threaten Soviet security interests in three principal ways.

First, it would demonstrate Soviet irresolution to her two principal adversaries, China and the United States, encouraging greater resolve in their foreign policy towards the USSR.

Second, it would demonstrate Soviet irresolution to her non-European allies (Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, North Korea, South Yemen) by tempting doubt as to the credibility of the Soviet Union as an effective ally *vis-à-vis* their external and internal security needs.

And third, it would demonstrate Soviet irresolution to the people of Eastern Europe, provoking doubt as to the military capacity, and will, of the Soviet Union to sustain her hegemony in that region.

In sum, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan (the stated conditions for which should be seen in Soviet, not Western, terms — viz. "non-interference" meaning non-interference into the affairs of socialism; "independence" meaning independence from capitalism) and with it the collapse of Marxism-Leninism in a neighbouring country would, in Soviet eyes, result in a massive shift in the present global balance of power away from the Soviet Union towards the West — a shift which no Soviet government would tolerate, and from which no post-Stalin General Secretary could survive in power.

It is perhaps an axiom of the nuclear age that what one has acquired one dare not lose.

Yours sincerely, DANIEL PARSONS, 172 Ham Road, Worthing, Sussex. January 4.

## Man's freedom, with responsibility

From the Archbishop of York

Sir, I find it odd that some of your distinguished correspondents should be so wedded to determinism in that most difficult of all fields, the study of human behaviour, at a time when in the field of physics it looks decidedly shaky. Perhaps part of the trouble lies in the slipperiness of the word itself.

If determinism means that everything that has happened from the beginning of time follows inexorably from those first beginnings, then many physical phenomena, especially those encountered in quantum theory, seem to disprove it.

If, on the other hand, it means that all events are caused by other events and that, given sufficient skill and patience, it is possible to trace a pattern of causes, then causal determinism is simply the methodological presupposition of all orthodox science, and as such is to be accepted as a useful instrument. But it does not follow from this that all events can in principle be predicted. Tracing causes and predicting futures are very different exercises, as any evolutionist knows.

If, thirdly, determinism means no more than that some futures can be predicted on the basis of some causes, then it is manifestly true, and this letter could never have reached you were things otherwise.

In applying all this to human behaviour it is tempting to stress the huge complexity of the subject as a way of covering up unexpressed assumptions about the kind and degree of determinism which is being claimed. It is clearly possible, for instance, to understand many aspects of human behaviour in terms of factors which may have predisposed it.

Human action, even that which seems most free, is not uncaused; to claim to have acted freely is not to claim to have had no basis for one's action. Indeed, one plausible definition of freedom is in terms of action which is fully in accord with, and thus in a weak sense determined by, the character of the person concerned, i.e. unconstrained by external factors.

But such an interpretation, far from undermining a sense of personal responsibility, means that the acceptance of responsibility for one's actions is a necessary condition for being free.

Freedom is not an extra something which may or may not form part of an otherwise deterministic human nature. It is a way of being oneself by accepting that one is accountable for oneself; such freedom grows as it is exercised. Hence one of the conditions for

being free has to be the belief that one is.

It does not follow, however, that other peoples' assertions about an individual's freedom necessarily have the same beneficial effect. External judgements about one's degree of responsibility may enhance the inner development of freedom, or they may not. It all depends on how such judgements are made and accepted. Here lies the real nub of the argument about the wisdom and value of blaming other people for their deeds.

But to muddle this argument about character and the causes of human behaviour with extravagant theoretical claims about determinism is to slide from one realm of discourse to another on the basis of profound ignorance about the processes involved. Sensible discussion of an enormously difficult practical problem is rendered impossible.

Yours faithfully, JOHN EBOR, Bishopthorpe, York. January 6.

## Heating allowance

From Professor Brian T. Williams

Sir, Elderly people on supplementary benefit are to receive allowances to cover their heating costs if the average air temperature over a seven-day period is 15°C or lower.

It is likely, however, that cold though it may feel, many will not increase their fuel consumption in cold weather, just in case the average temperature may not then fall to the requisite level in the week concerned. Would it not be preferable to pay a fuel supplement in cash or tokens as an entitlement for six weeks each year, commencing January 1, to all who were eligible?

Yours faithfully, BRIAN WILLIAMS, University of Sheffield, Department of Community Medicine, Medical School, Beech Hill Road, Sheffield. January 8.

## Rewards for toil

From the Reverend Giles Hunt

Sir, Dr Hutchings's daughter (January 8) should be able to put him right. Her £50 profit on gas shares was not "earned" by 20 minutes' "work" filling in a form; it was her capital (about £3007) that did the "earning".

There has never been any justice in this; long before Karl Marx wrote about the inequity of capital being rewarded more than labour, our Lord remarked wryly political choices have been problematic.

As to discrimination, Mr Levin, when not on his high moral horse, must himself see clearly that Stalinism was not the inevitable result of Marxist ideas but of the perverted application of some of them in the context of Russia's distinctive history. Communists in Western Europe have thought and worked in different political traditions.

## Right to vote in N Ireland

From Mr Stuart A. Northolt

Sir, Kenneth Minogue, in his article, "Do we really want political apartheid?" (January 3), fails to appreciate that exactly that kind of political discrimination he condemns already exists in a highly developed form in Northern Ireland.

He observes that "inter-communal trouble results in people scurrying back to those of their own kind. This is indisputable, but in Northern Ireland is only half the story."

It is not widely appreciated that the sectarianism of Ulster's politics may be attributed directly to the failure of the major political parties, those parties which have a realistic chance of forming the Government of the United Kingdom, to stand candidates in Northern Ireland — they do throughout the rest of the UK.

Since British parliamentary democracy is founded on the party system, this boycott has devastating implications. The loss in Ulster of public confidence in the whole democratic system is, in the aftermath of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, tragically self-evident.

Furthermore, because Ulster people are not permitted by the respective party organisations to be Conservatives or socialists, Liberals or social democrats — the only political mechanism by which common ground may be found between differing religious groups — they are condemned to the desperate and sterile parochialism of the Loyalist versus Nationalist debate. Voting in Ulster is a futile exercise, since it merely affirms or denies, in varying degrees of vehemence, an individual's desire to remain British. The higher political questions never enter into party politics in Ulster.

Since the major parties are not accountable to an electorate in Northern Ireland, they may conspire to dispose of Ulster and her people as they see fit. Thus the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which in any other part of the United Kingdom would almost certainly have been subject to proper scrutiny by Opposition, if not a local referendum, can be passed overwhelmingly in Parliament, regardless of the wishes of the community it directly affects.

It is difficult to think of any other democracy which effectively excludes a section of the community from voting for or against a government purely on the basis of where they happen to reside. Were these same criteria to be applied on the basis of ethnicity, the outcry would be deafening.

Until the conspiracy of silence surrounding the parties' refusal to submit themselves for election in Northern Ireland is broken there can be no prospect of peace in the province.

Yours faithfully, STUART NORTHOLT, 180 Elgar Lodge, Fair Acres, Bromley, Kent. January 3.

## Racism defined

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality

Sir, I hesitate to interrupt Mr Butt's ruminations on the subject of race, verbal tyranny and so on (January 1), other than to allay his worries about an advertisement by Ealing for someone to tackle indirect racial discrimination, which the advertisement compresses into "indirect racism".

Mr Butt believes the term is so ill-defined that its meaning is something the official appointed will be able "to make up as he goes along." That is not so.

The concept of indirect discrimination is embodied in section 1 of the Race Relations Act 1976. The scope of that section has since been clarified in a series of decisions handed down by the courts; so, even if Mr Butt is puzzled by the whole business, there is no reason to suppose others will be equally at a loss.

Yours faithfully, PETER NEWSAM, Chairman, Commission for Racial Equality, Eliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, SW1. January 5.

"unto everyone that hath shall be given."

If Dr Hutchings fears that his daughter may draw the wrong conclusions from her success in playing the market, he could urge her to put her next hard-won earnings on a 50-1 outsider at Aintree. But then, it might win; and the lesson would backfire.

Yours faithfully, GILES HUNT, St Catherine's Vicarage, Preston Lane, Faversham, Kent.

between menacing superpowers. Mr Levin has not, I believe, sat on party excursions, but he has been, long-term, a very active spokesman for the American side. I would not do him the injustice of loading on to him personal moral responsibility for the operations of the Mafia, for the deceit of President Nixon, for the genocidal excesses of US intervention in Vietnam, or for the victims of the Western-supported regimes of Verwoerd, Pinochet and Moi.

I fear that *tu quoque* argument may seem tasteless at a time when so many people feel intimately reared by Professor Kettle's death. But Mr Levin picked this fight.

Yours faithfully, ANGUS CALDER, 15 Leven Terrace, Edinburgh. January 7.

## ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 12 1861

This account came in the form of a letter from an undergraduate and a friend, who were told by the guide that he had never made the ascent so early in the year. In a leading article the same day that winter is described as one of "uncommon severity". Helvellyn, in the Lake District, rises to 3,118ft.

## A WINTER ASCENT OF HELVELLYN

... The guide told us that the first quarter of a mile would probably be the most difficult part of our ascent; and most truly he spoke. We found the snow mostly drifted off the face of the crag, and the rock coated with hard, slippery ice. Up this we climbed, sending the guide first to stamp what steps he could. ... After several rests, and more than one long look at the safe valley beneath us, we at length reached the top of this most difficult part of our ascent. At this crisis a snowstorm came on, and the driving snow and bitter east wind bit most shrewdly, and would have ripped our excursion in the bud if the road or rather slippery precipice back again had not driven us forward in desperation.

Soon the storm ceased, and, as the heavens cleared, hill after hill rose in pure whiteness into the sunlight, and the glorious beauty of the scene fully repaid our labours. From time to time we flung ourselves down, hot and exhausted, and crunched the frozen rind as a child does a sweetmeat.

This sort of work continued for more than an hour, when the ascent became steeper and the snow more thin. With a long look at the view, which became grander every moment, up we went again, the guide always leading. The ascent was easy now, although steep. It lay over stones which, though loose in some places, were now icebound, and afforded firm footing for each step. Soon we were on the ridge of the Helvellyn range. The mountains of the Patterdale side were opened to us. Catbeddigan and the precipices of Striding and Swirrel Edge, with the sullen tarn at their feet, lay near us, and, although the summit itself was enveloped in a slight mist, yet we knew we were close to it. We were both much fagged with the snow work, but, with a last effort, did the final hill in fine style, and with a clear vision ourselves at the foot of the little cairn that marks the summit.

Fortunately the mist which had clung so tenaciously to the top had just yielded to the midday sun, and the view was perfect. Even old Scawfell, who hitherto had obstinately retained his misty nightcap, displayed unto us the white majesty of his snowy head — a fit boundary of the prospect. Skiddaw, the Solway, and Scotch hills, Morecambe Bay, all bathed in golden sunshine, lakes and tarns in profusion; snowy hills all scattered around us; Ingleborough in the far distance, — all these lay outspread before us in the clear bright winter air. Such a sight we had never beheld before, and it was a thing to be remembered through life. ...

## Development studies

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Anglia

Sir, In *The Times* today (January 6) R. W. Johnson argues against this university's proposal to withdraw from undergraduate teaching in the School of Development Studies. I would emphasise that the document he refers to is for consultation and that no decision has yet been taken. Furthermore, detailed discussions within the university are continuing at present.

The plan contains two alternative proposals for development studies. The first is for protection of the school from the severe financial cuts this university faces. The second is to concentrate the efforts of the school into those areas where it is demonstrably strong — that is, in graduate teaching, research and overseas consultancy and short training courses.

Plans for the future of the university will be placed before senate and council later this term. Yours faithfully, D. C. BURKE, Vice-Chancellor, University of East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk.

From Mr Richard Sandbrook  
Sir, The sad news that the University of East Anglia is considering whether to cut its School of Development Studies teaching programme is all too familiar.

At precisely the time that the multidisciplinary approach to development aid is being recognized in Whitehall, we find one of very few pioneers of the approach under threat. It is all the more ironic as the overheads the unit have recovered for the standards of the development assistance business.

This institute, like the UEA, is concerned with the quality of the \$20 billion spent annually on development aid. Surely the small community that struggles to ensure it is not wasted deserves to survive.

Yours sincerely, RICHARD SANDBROOK, International Institute for Environment and Development, 3 Endsleigh Street, WC1.

## Slightly off

From Mr M. E. N. Holmes

Sir, Dr Geoghegan (December 27) should be grateful for his family's gentle comment. At a sprightly friend's 70th birthday party recently his son marked the arrival of his father's eighth decade with the suggestion, "Pater is now in the springtime of his senility." Yours faithfully, EDWARD HOLMES, Primrose Cottage, Stoke Rivers, Nr Barnstaple, North Devon.

Handwritten note: 28/1/80 15:50











# Minister denies cutting cold weather benefit

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

The Government last night denied cutting back on life-saving cold weather payments to the elderly as Britain became gripped by the worst weather this winter.

Age Concern and other pressure groups have bitterly criticized a new government scheme which provides that "exceptionally cold weather" payments of £5 a week are only paid when the average temperature throughout a week drops below minus 1.5C.

With biting cold winds and plummeting temperatures hitting Britain at the weekend, it was claimed that the new system would cut the amount of cash given to the elderly, and increase the risk of people dying from hypothermia.

But Mr John Major, Minister for Social Security, said: "The new scheme is not designed to produce a cut in public expenditure, nor will it."

He said that more than £12 million was paid out in severe weather payments last year. "We anticipate the new system will deliver the same level of help as in previous years, but it will be better targeted to the most vulnerable groups, such as those aged above 65, the chronically sick and disabled, and parents with young children under two."

"The scheme meets what we were asked to produce last year by pressure groups and others. It has clear criteria for payment, a known level of benefit to be delivered, and it is a better system for the claimant to understand."

Under previous regulations, payments were triggered by weather that was exceptionally cold for a particular area. But that often meant payments were not made in

Scotland and the north, in spite of having the coldest weather, while they were triggered in the south.

Mr Major said: "In the colder parts of the country the new scheme would have triggered payments in three of the last five years had it been in operation."

He predicted that if the cold spell continues as forecast, cold weather payments "might well be triggered off."

Mr Major refuted claims that a single day of warm weather during a long bout of cold weather would cancel the right to payment. "You could have four cold days and three relatively warm ones, but if the average temperature for the week was minus 1.5C then payments would be triggered."

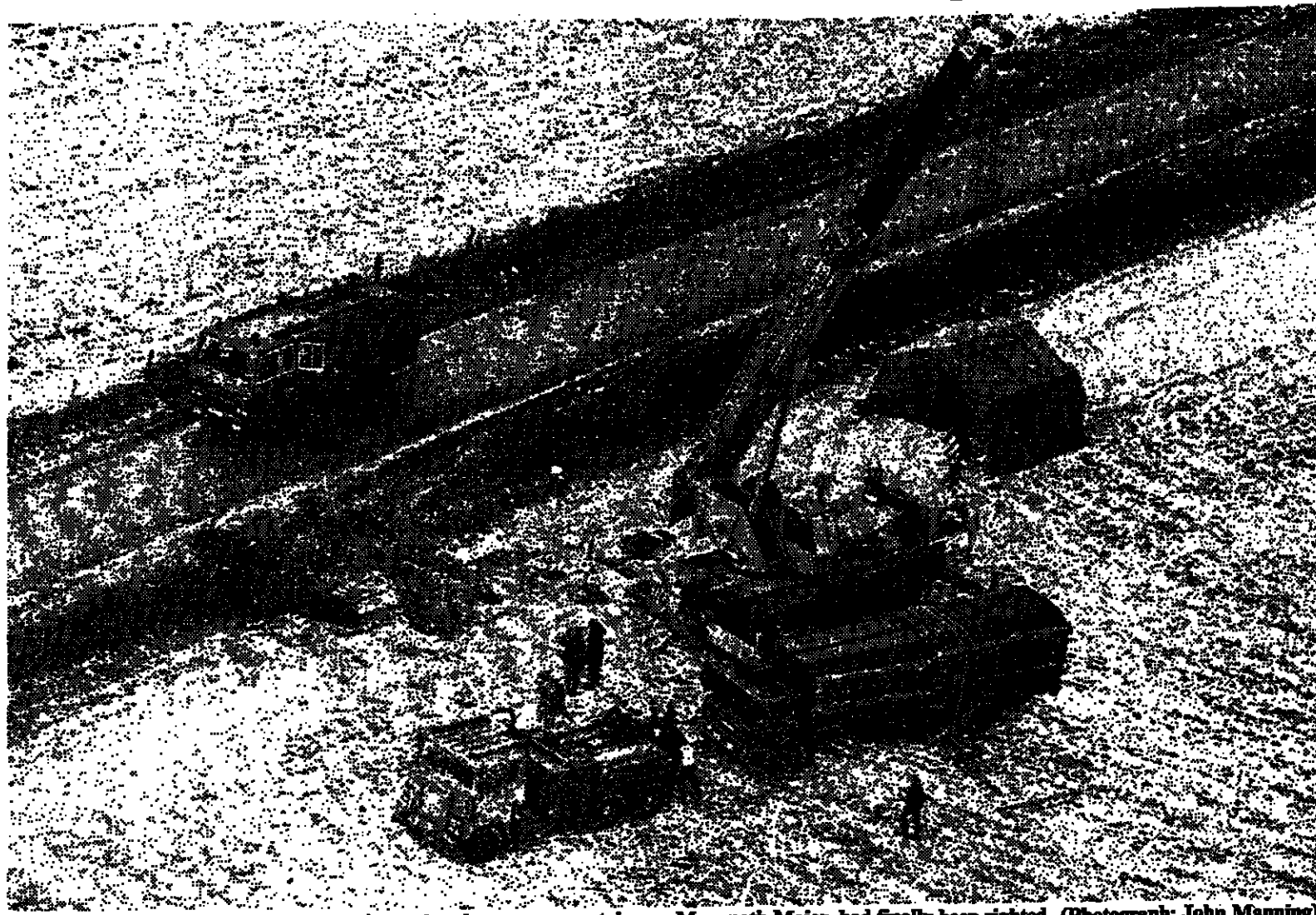
The exceptional cold weather cash is in addition to heating allowances totalling £400 million a year which are made to vulnerable groups.

Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, and vice-chairman of the party's health and social security committee, who urged the Government to reform the cold weather payments system, said last night he would be disappointed if the new system failed to give more money to more old people.

But if in practice many old people did not appear to be receiving the help they needed to heat their homes, he would press for a flat rate payment to all pensioners on supplementary benefit. "Some deaths from hypothermia will take place whatever we do, but I am most anxious that maximum assistance will be given to minimize the problem," Mr McCrindle said.

Hypothermia risk, page 5

# Sealed-off rescue for nuclear weapons carrier



An aerial shot of the accident scene yesterday, after the weapons container, a Mammoth Major, had finally been righted. (Photograph: John Manning)

Continued from page 1

Such convoys are routine and normally attract little attention. There are regular exercises, however, to determine procedures in event of an accident.

The area around the crash scene was immediately sealed off by police and Royal Marines wearing Arctic clothing. Arc lights were erected to allow the recovery crew to work through the night on the vehicle.

It was 18 hours later before the convoy, with heavy military escort and helicopters hovering overhead, could continue its journey. Last night a Ministry of Defence spokesman said it had reached its destination.

Labour MPs intend to raise the accident in the Commons today. Mr Martin O'Neill, one of the party's spokesmen on defence, said the convoy may have been carrying nuclear weapons from Aldermaston to a Royal Naval establishment at Dean Hill.

He said it was one of the most serious accidents involving nuclear weapons to be made public. It "defied reason" for the convoy to have been sent out in such treacherous weather.

A spokesman for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament said that the lorry was probably carrying nuclear depth charges, although he said earlier reports spoke of Polarix warheads, being transported from the Naval base at Portsmouth to the Royal Ordnance factory at Burchfield. They usually broke the journey overnight at Dean Hill.

He said the danger of escaping radiation was minimal. Mr Malcolm Read, a Salisbury district councillor and the farmer on whose land the vehicle came to rest, said that local residents had previously asked the Ministry of Defence to transport weapons by rail, but it continued to use local public roads.

Nuclear depth charges are designed for use by anti-submarine helicopters, ships and aircraft.

Nuclear date

An elderly couple, Mr and Mrs Cedric and Muriel Mills, will seek a noise abatement order against the RSPCA in Exeter Magistrates' Court on January 27 because of barking dogs at a pound near their home in Preston Road, Exeter.

# Pensioner left tons of money

Pensioner Walter Smith left literally tons of money. The bachelor, who still had gas lights in his terraced home in Lincoln, hid £30,000, all in coins, in his wardrobe.

The board, which weighed exactly two and a half tons, was discovered after he died recently at the age of 81.

He never paid to have his home converted to electricity, and Mrs Lily Bark, whose husband used to do odd jobs for Mr Smith, said: "He was a very nice man and a good friend, but he was as mean as they come."

His friend Mr Syd Dixon, a retired butcher aged 83, said: "He used to like a flutter on the horses and I think that could be where the money came from."

The cash was taken to the vaults of the Midland Bank where it took eight people a week to count it.

The thrifty Mr Smith left the lot to local charities.

# Chaos as wind brings a Scandinavian chill

Continued from page 1

Heavy snowfalls forced mounted police to call off a planned search of 13 miles of sea walls at Canvey Island for a woman missing for 10 days.

Miss Andrea McLean, aged 23, of Glasgow, died on the Scottish Highlands on Saturday after she fell 350ft down a rock and scree face.

Police in Chester said three people were found dead yesterday in a fume-filled house.

A son, who had been out overnight, returned to his home in Green Lane, Vicars Chester, to find his father, teenage stepbrother and a teenage friend dead. A color gas heater had been in use.

A London Weather Centre spokesman said: "Saturday night saw the lowest temperatures this winter in England."

"Eastern counties have been worst hit, but some snow is getting through to western counties. It will be less cold in the coming week, but there is

no hint of mild or warm weather."

In the Soviet Union, temperatures in eastern Siberia dropped to minus 60C.

Forty-eight people are reported to have been killed, mainly by defective heaters, in the country's coldest January since 1950.

In Sweden and Finland, people were asked to forgo saunas to cut electricity consumption and in northern Sweden the bitter cold forced many churches to cancel Sunday services.

Snow storms and gales wrecked havoc in Spain, uprooting trees, damaging buildings and causing traffic chaos.

Meanwhile in Lisbon, sunseekers basked in temperatures reaching 14C. Italy was battered by fierce winds, rain and snow over the weekend.

An air and sea search yesterday failed to find three men missing after their boat was overturned by heavy waves in the Bay of Naples.

# Wave of strikes crumbles in France

Continued from page 1

giving his blessing to such demonstrations, while the Communists have denounced "the climate of late violence" which they say has been fanned by the right and by employers' organizations.

However, the violence which had already begun to erupt at the end of last week is now likely to be appeased as the strikes begin to crumble. About three-quarters of train services and more than 80 per cent of Paris bus and Metro services were operating normally yesterday, and there were no power cuts for the first time since last Tuesday.

Three of the five electricity unions signed a pay settlement on Saturday under which they will get a 1.7 per cent pay increase in July, which will produce a 0.9 per cent rise on basic rates this year — well within the Government's pay guidelines. In addition a last year's bonus will be passed into normal pay packets, producing the equivalent of a 0.4 per cent rise which will be included in next year's wage bills.

The Socialist CFDT union has said that it is in favour of the settlement but wants to consult its rank and file before taking its final decision today. Only the Communist-led CGT union, which represents 52 per cent of the electricity workers, has rejected the offer and called for a continuation of the strike. However, it has promised from now on to take forms of action which do not involve power cuts.

Throughout the dispute, the Government insisted that it would not budge on its pay policy under which wage bills in the public sector are due to go up by a maximum of two per cent this year, in line with the forecast rate of inflation, or by three per cent if productivity gains can be shown.

On the Paris buses and Metro, unions representing 40 per cent of employees rejected a pay offer last Wednesday of 3 per cent on total wage bills, leaving a mere 1.3 per cent for increases on basic rates. Three unions — the CGT, the CFDT and the Autonomous Drivers' Union — are still holding out in hopes of an improved offer, but a return to work by the rank and file is already evident.

On the railways, the return to work which began after the management's slightly improved offer.

# Mistrust in arms deal

Continued from page 1

show squabbling between the arms dealers and middlemen about delayed payments and confusing payment procedures involving secret numbered Swiss bank accounts used by the Central Intelligence Agency, Israel and the arms dealers themselves.

Quoting an unnamed source, the newspaper said the intercepts showed that millions of dollars were "either missing or slipping through the cracks". One intercept apparently showed that Mr Manucher Ghorbanifar, an

Iranian go-between who was a key player in arranging the arms deals, charged \$3 million in interest on a shipment of arms last spring.

In that deal Mr Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian international arms dealer, a group of Canadians and another unidentified Arab put up \$15 million. The \$3 million in interest was charged on that money for 30 days, a rate of 20 per cent a month, according to sources quoted by *The Washington Post*.

Peres scheme, page 6

# Today's events

## New exhibitions

Spode Pottery and Porcelain; Salisbury and 5 Wiltshire Museum, The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury, Mon to Sat, 10 to 4 (ends April 25).

English 18th and 19th Century Watercolours and Drawings; The King Street Galleries, 17 King Street, St James's, SW1, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 1 (ends Jan 24).

## Exhibitions in progress

Antarctica: A Continent for Science; Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Feb 1).

## Music

Recital by Douglas Boyd and Iain Burnside; Royal Institution, River St, Truro, 7.30. Piano recital by Ian Brown; Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, W1, 7.30. Monteverdi Choir and the English Baroque Soloists; St

## Lawrence Jewry, Gresham

Street, EC2, 6.30. London Festival Ballet *The Nutcracker*; Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1, 7.30.

## Piano recital by Joanna MacGregor, Purcell Room, South Bank, SE1, 8.

## Philharmonia Orchestra; Barbican Hall, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC2, 7.45.

## Piano recital by Alvin Moisey; St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall, EC2, 7.30.

## Croft Ensemble; St Anne & St Agnes, Gresham Street, EC2, 1.10.

## Talks, films and lectures

Films of Steam on the North Eastern; St David's Hall, The Hayes, Cardiff, 7.30.

Pictorial Presentation by John Conlon; Holy Faith Convent, Glasnevin, Dublin, 8.

Royal Photographic Society annual International Slide Competition; Newcastle Arts Centre, Finfield House, Beaumont Rd, Newcastle-under-Lyme, 7.30.

National Trust lecture series: Birds of the Farne Islands; Purcell Room, South Bank, SE1, 6.

Talks by Margaret Knight: The Madonna and Child in sculpture; 12 Classical Myths in Renaissance sculpture; Victoria & Albert Museum, South Kensington, SW7, 2.30.

Painting of the month: "The Lady of Shalott" by John William Waterhouse; Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1, 1.15.

Films of Classic versus Romantic Art; *Blake, Goya*; National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2, 1.

## General

Mime Festival: Teo Joling and Lucia Meeuwse; The Place Theatre, 17 Dukes Rd, WC1, 8.

## The pound

Bank 3.9p, 2.3p, 2.1p, 2.0p, 1.9p, 1.8p, 1.7p, 1.6p, 1.5p, 1.4p, 1.3p, 1.2p, 1.1p, 1.0p, 0.9p, 0.8p, 0.7p, 0.6p, 0.5p, 0.4p, 0.3p, 0.2p, 0.1p.

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency businesses.

Retail Price Index: 291.7

London: The FT index closed up 13.9 at 1384.4 on Friday.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3.66 at 2005.91 on Friday.

## Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 3PZ 369818; the winner lives in Carlisle; £50,000: 30AN 413508 (York); £25,000: 6RZ 523272 (West Yorkshire).

# Nature notes

Birds are fleeing to Britain from the Arctic weather in Europe. Waxwings have arrived, and have been seen feeding in gardens in Norwich; they hang upside down like titmice to feed on the berries, and their bold crests and red and yellow wing-marks are conspicuous.

A red kite was also seen over Norfolk at the weekend. It might have come from the Continent, but could also have been a wandering juvenile from the Welsh coast, the only British breeding site.

Brent geese are wintering on the east and south coast estuaries. They used to feed mainly on eel-grass, but now more often come foraging inland, and recently have been appearing in fields of oilseed rape.

Snipe are increasing on large inland waters in the south: they are small, bristly ducks, the drakes white with a few black pencil marks, the females and juveniles grey with a chestnut cap.

Ground-feeding birds, soon grow hungry for the earth. In frozen blackbirds that have been fed in the past quickly draw near and cluck gently when a human approaches.

Many other woodland birds, like great spotted woodpeckers and dippers, will also come into gardens if the weather continues severe.

DJM

# Roads

London and the South-east: A219: Delays at Fulham Palace Rd between Hammersmith and Putney, A12: Work at Widford with diversions for Chelmsford bound traffic. A4: Eastbound delays at Brands Hill, Colnbrook near Slough.

The Midlands: Restrictions N or Newark at Markham Moor, Nottinghamshire. A41: Single line traffic between Birmingham and Warwick, N of Hatton.

Wales and the West: Temporary lights and delays on Chippingham causeway, A40: Road closed at Huntley, Gloucestershire, diversions via A4136 and Longhope village.

Scotland: A921: One lane and temporary lights at Kirkcaldy Harbour, Fife. Motorways: page 3

# Anniversaries

Births: Johann Sebastian Bach, 1734; John Singer Sargent, portrait painter, Florence, 1856.

Deaths: Dame Agatha Christie, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 1976.

# Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government Finance Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): Teachers' Pay and Conditions Bill, second reading.

# Portfolio Gold

Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:

1. The Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of playing.

2. Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on the Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times.

3. The list is divided into two groups: the first group contains 11 shares. Every Portfolio card contains a number 1-11 which is divided into four randomly divided groups of 11 shares. Every Portfolio card contains a number 1-11 which is divided into four randomly divided groups of 11 shares.

4. The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5. Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6. If more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be divided equally between the shareholders holding those combinations of shares.

7. Before payment, any Times Portfolio card which is lost, stolen, damaged or destroyed in any way will be declared void.

8. Employees of News International plc, and its subsidiaries, and of Associated Newspapers Limited, and their relatives, will not be allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9. All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards, will be deemed to be part of the rules. The Editor reserves the right to amend the rules.

10. In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

# WEATHER

A very cold E or NE airflow will cover the country. It will continue very cold over the whole of the British Isles with temperatures staying below freezing nearly everywhere and with very severe frost in most places at night. There will be some dry sunny weather, with some western areas having a dry bright day, but there will be snow showers in many places. These will be frequent and at times heavy in eastern areas of England with the snow setting. Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday will be very cold with snow showers in many places and more persistent snow over England and Wales.

# HIGH TIDES

TODAY AM HT PM HT

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# YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, F, m, n, s, a, u.

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Amble 1



Executive Editor  
Kenneth FleetSTOCK MARKET  
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share  
1386.4 (+66.2)  
FT-SE 100  
1752.3 (+71.2)  
Bargains  
47658 (19640)  
USM (Datastream)  
135.35 (+4.23)  
THE POUND  
(Change on week)  
US Dollar  
1.4780 (-0.0140)  
W German mark  
2.8318 (-0.0261)  
Trade-weighted  
68.8 (-0.7)

New dawn  
for dollar  
could  
be falseFrom Maxwell Newton  
New York

The end-of-year sales, stimulated by the issuance of the new tax laws, have given an impression of a new dawn for the US economy which has been seized upon by every perennial optimist.

Yet, in truth, the fourth quarter has not turned out well. Even habitual Pollyannas, such as Maury Harris of Paine Webber, have downgraded their fourth-quarter real GNP estimates from 2 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

Yet Harris, like so many American analysts, expects better times in 1987, based on an improvement in the foreign trade balance, higher disposable incomes from the new tax laws and better rates of single-family home building.

This cheery outlook is difficult if not impossible to reconcile with the dismal record of American exports - the fact that export markets worldwide are contracting; that it has already been announced that there will be another huge trade deficit in December; that since the end of 1985 the cost of the average American home has risen 3½ times as fast as personal income and that US consumers will need every cent of additional disposable income simply to keep up the payments on their mountainous debts.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve continues to flood the financial system with cash to finance the massive debt built up by consumers, corporations and government - debt that is both internally and externally owed, as Americans fight against any reduction in living standards which they ceased to earn 15 years ago.

Meanwhile, the central banks of Japan and Germany are exerting furious energy and massive amounts of money in an effort to prevent a fall of the dollar.

These banks, in co-operation with the New York Fed, are still hoping the dollar will continue to defy gravity so that Germany and Japan can keep on benefiting from the more favourable world trade conditions created by the existence of the gaping US trade and payments deficit.

In Washington, leadership in these crucial economic issues is virtually nonexistent. The only source is the Fed, now stacked with easy-money Reaganites who are discovering in their dismay that in today's world excess money growth does not translate into economic growth.

USM Review 18  
Foreign Exch 18  
Invest Truss 18  
Co News 18

## RESULTS

TODAY - Interim: Ellis & Everard, Kenyon Securities, Rand Mines Group, Ratners (Jewellers) and F H Tomkins. Finals: A G Barr, Fleming Claverhouse Investment Trust, London Scottish Finance, Corporation and Robert H Lowe.

TOMORROW - Interim: Shield Group and Westpool Investment Trust. Finals: London & Clydeside Holdings, Newnam Tomkins Group, Sturge Holdings, Television South and Wheway.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: ASDA-MFI Group, Sidney C Banks, Bepak, Dixons Group, Howden Group, Parkfield Group, Stead & Simpson and Symonds Engineering.

Finals: Acatos & Hutchison, M & G Dual Trust, Southern Business Group, and TSB (Channel Islands).

THURSDAY - Interim: Jones Stroud Holdings. Finals: Oakwood Group, Rabcorn Investments and Trusthouse Forte.

FRIDAY - Interim: F Copson. Finals: Bell Brothers, Greenfriar Investment Trust and Jersey Electricity Co.

## Morgans share deals listed

DTI hears of  
£150m stake

By Lawrence Lever

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, is understood to have had a £150 million uncommitted exposure on share purchases during the Guinness takeover bid. It was expected that any losses would be covered by adjustments to the bank's fees.

Guinness shares costing £14 million were bought and £136 million was spent on buying Distillers shares.

Department of Trade and Industry inspectors examining the takeover are believed to have been given new written evidence by Mr Roger Seelig who was forced to resign from the bank.

It is believed to contain a detailed account of the support operations mounted to give Guinness victory. These go far beyond the arrangement with Henry Ansbacher for the purchase of 2.15 million Guinness shares.

Mr Seelig's new evidence

may well have pointed to the involvement of other Morgan personnel in the Guinness price-support operations.

Morgan Grenfell has emphasized that any action taken by Mr Seelig which breached either the Takeover Code or the law was done without authorization.

Nobody from Morgan Grenfell was available for comment yesterday.

One broader area of concern surrounds the method in which merchant banks are rewarded for buying the shares of a client making a bid.

Although there is no bar to a bank buying shares in a takeover target when acting in concert with its client, such operations could fall foul of the law after the bid succeeds.

This is because the shares in the target company (Distillers in the case under investigation) are converted into shares of the firm making the bid. If

Guinness had given Morgan Grenfell financial assistance at this stage, it would almost certainly have breached the law.

In a separate part of the investigation, the inspectors are believed to be looking at the purchase by the Distillers pension fund of substantial quantities of Guinness shares after the bid was successful.

Although maintaining a high price for Guinness shares at that stage was not necessary in terms of the bid's success, it would have made it easier to unwind any operations to sustain the price which had been undertaken during the bid.

There is speculation that the Government will be forced by the result of the Guinness inquiry to launch separate investigations into a number of other recent takeover battles.

Quiet Glaswegian tipped  
to take over at Guinness

By Richard Lander

Sir Norman Macfarlane, the Guinness non-executive director, is tipped to succeed Mr Ernest Saunders as the company's chairman, comes to the job with a strong reputation for honesty, diligence and integrity - qualities that will be sorely needed to improve the brewing firm's fortunes.

An unfamiliar figure to the stockers of the City of London, he is an influential and important figure in the financial and industrial circles of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Starting with £200 capital after the Second World War, he has built up his Macfarlane Group (Glasgow) into a listed packaging and printing company with annual sales in excess of £48 million.

He is also on the board of more than 30 companies, many of them with strong Scottish connections such as the Clydesdale Bank, and has played a key part in the efforts of private enterprise to revitalize the recession-hit Glaswegian economy.

Sir Norman, 60, is chair-



Sir Norman Macfarlane

influential north of border man of the Glasgow Action Group, a group of businessmen, local government figures and academics which was set up in 1985 with the aim of attracting businesses and tourists to the city. He is keen that Glasgow should be cleaned up, both in terms of its environment and its reputation as an unpleasant place in which to live and work.

"He is a very able man and a very decent individual. He is a man who can rapidly identify what needs to be done and

get on and do it without offending people," said Mr Ewan Marwick, chief executive of Glasgow's chamber of commerce, who has worked closely with Sir Norman.

He added: "If anyone can sort out the unhappy mixture of Guinness and Distillers it would be someone like Sir Norman. He has the advantage that he is an independent who has already proved his worth."

A tall, well-groomed man who is active in the Scottish Conservative Party, Sir Norman also has a strong attachment to the arts, a quality that was cited in his knighthood notice in 1983. He is a governor of the Glasgow School of Art, vice-chairman of the Scottish Ballet and was elected last year as a trustee of the National Galleries of Scotland.

Even as a patron of the arts, Sir Norman has demonstrated his desire to give practical help. "He buys paintings from living artists while others prefer to collect the works of those long dead whose stock is already rising," said a friend.

Argyll ready  
to sue over  
Distillers bid

By Our City Staff

The Argyll Group is readying itself to take legal action against Guinness over its bitterly contested £2.5 billion battle with the brewing group for control of Distillers, the Scottish whisky firm, if the current Department of Trade and Industry investigation reveals improper behaviour.

A claim from Argyll could total as much as £308 million. The company's unsuccessful bid cost it £34 million and its share price fell back after losing the battle.

There is speculation in the market that Guinness and Argyll might get together in the aftermath of the DTI inquiry. Argyll says it would not consider a bid but if an approach was made by Guinness it would consider it.

Meanwhile, Argyll will confirm its interest in buying the £600 million-plus 126-store Sainsbury supermarket chain on Thursday.

Quayle Munro denies  
DTI interest in Bell's

By Judith Huntley

Quayle Munro, the Edinburgh-based firm of financial advisers, says it has had no communication from the Department of Trade and Industry about the Guinness takeover of Arthur Bell & Sons last year.

The firm advises Mr Peter Tyrie, a former director of Bell's, and it issued a statement last night in response to a newspaper report on the Bell takeover, now rumoured to be included in the DTI inquiry into Guinness.

Quayle Munro says that an earlier investigation into the bid last year resulted in confirmation that the Takeover Panel's code had been complied with.

Mr Tyrie took an independent stance against the Bell's board in accepting Guinness' improved offer. Quayle Munro is adamant that his

decision was only made after Mr Tyrie had spoken with Lord Spens, Bell's financial adviser at Henry Ansbacher, the merchant bank and after Mr Raymond Miguel, the Bell's chairman, who issued a statement rejecting the improved offer from Guinness.

The firm also says that Mr Tyrie, now managing director of Mandarin Oriental Hotels owned by Hongkong Land, was carrying out his duty as a director and was acting in the interests of Bell's shareholders and the Gleneagles Hotel group which he built up. Quayle Munro says Mr Tyrie had previously told his fellow Bell's directors of the great attractions of the Guinness offer. It denies that there was any prior arrangement to pay Mr Tyrie's costs and fees incurred in his taking an independent stance.

## Jaguar roars to \$1bn US record

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

North American motorists spent more than \$1 billion (£680 million) for the first time last year buying British-built Jaguar cars.

The new record, the latest in a string of successes announced by the company, follows spectacular sales increases of 20 per cent in the US and 55 per cent in Canada. Canadians bought 2,032 Jaguars in 1986 compared with 1,315 the previous year, while sales in the US totalled 24,464.



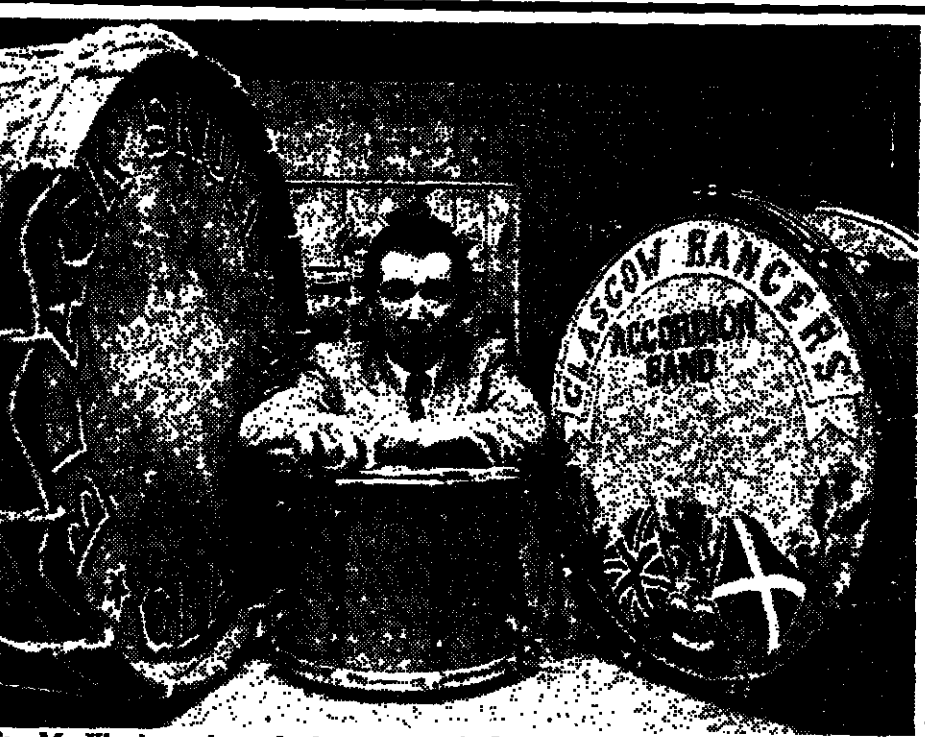
37,732 in 1985. Production was up 8 per cent. A Jaguar spokesman said

today a production and sales target of 47,000 had been set for 1987 - a 15 per cent increase. The company is banking on the success of its new XJ40 model which is launched in the US market in March and goes on sale there in May.

Last year's sales also included 7,579 in Britain, 4,333 in Continental Europe and 2,563 in the rest of the world. In the US market, three times more important to Jaguar than its home market, the

company imposed three price increases last year, totalling about 10 per cent. But with Jaguars selling for between \$38,000 (£25,850) and \$42,000 (£29,166) the company claims they are cheaper than comparable Mercedes or BMW models.

In Britain, Jaguar's sales last year accounted for just 0.4 per cent of the total new car market. It sold 8,049 to win 0.44 per cent, but says that the 1986 figure was affected by the launch of the XJ40.



Tom MacKie: drumming up business among 135 Scottish bands by renovating instruments

## Accolades for self-helpers

By Our Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry, always ready to bang the drum for self-help and free enterprise, today gives accolades to 14 young people, some physically handicapped, who have established thriving businesses in the face of redundancy and unemployment.

In a report on Young British Success, the employers' group has brought together a band of young people whose businesses, it says, are as diverse as they are innovative.

Their chosen activities range from renovating the regalia for marching bands, manufacturing art nouveau clocks, embroidering greeting

cards and producing slides for lectures.

Among the entrepreneurs discovered by the CBI is Mr David Wilkins, aged 25, who established his 1st National Cleaning Company when he discovered that his employers were going out of business. He put himself on a business course and then hired a carpet-cleaning machine.

He received a youth business initiative award which he used to buy a van. His company, based in Vauxhall, south London, now has 19 staff and a turnover in excess of £40,000.

Another success is partially-sighted Mr Simon Baldwin, aged 22, who started his

business with an Enterprise Allowance Scheme grant. He began by making letter holders and table-top sculpture and now produces replicas of firearms in wood.

Two unemployed members of the Black Skati Fintie Band in Glasgow, Mr Andrew McAdam, aged 25, and Mr Tom MacKie, aged 24, saw a gap in the market for the renovation of instruments used by the 135 bands in the Glasgow area.

They began by re-covering drums and repairing flutes and accordions and their firm now sells new uniforms and repairs old ones with the help of a Belfast tailoring company.

PPC team  
looks at  
currenciesBy David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

The independent Public Policy Centre, which last year recommended full sterling membership of the European Monetary System, is setting up a high-level committee to examine wider aspects of currency co-operation.

The 13-man committee, under Lord Croom, will report this year. It will include Count Otto Lambsdorff, former Federal Minister of Economics in Germany, Mr Robert Roosa, chairman of the Brookings Institution, Professor John Williamson, of the Institute for International Economics and Mr Hideo Suzuki, chairman of Nomura International Securities.

The committee's terms of reference are "to consider the desirability of, and the scope for, greater exchange rate co-ordination and how far this requires greater co-ordination of economic policies."

In addition the committee will seek to "define rules under which a workable regime of exchange rate co-ordination would need to operate."

Big holiday  
operators  
tighten grip

Independent market research figures show that the three biggest package tour operators are tightening their grip on the market.

Early bookings of holidays for this summer show that at the end of November (the latest figures available), International Thomson had a market share of 44.3 per cent, International Leisure Group 19.4 per cent and Horizon 11 per cent.

Mr Paul Brett, managing director of Thomson Holidays, said the big companies tend to sell well early on. Even though he expected their market share to drift down, he did not think the rankings would change significantly.

This means that the three biggest groups will control 70 per cent of the market for inclusive air tours this year. This is nearly double their market share in 1981. More than 8 million holidays are expected to be sold this summer, compared with nearly 5 million in 1981.

## New oil price 'may not stick'

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Oil consumption by the Western industrialized countries will increase only modestly this year, according to forecasts published today by the International Energy Agency, which indicate that Opec is likely to face growing difficulties in maintaining higher oil prices.

In its latest monthly report, the IEA projects that OECD consumption in the first three quarters of 1987 will be

around 15.5 per cent higher. In 1986 the growth was about 2.5 per cent, boosted by high levels of consumer stockpiling in the middle of the year and higher fuel oil deliveries when prices were low.

Forecasts by the Paris-based research group for the second quarter of this year imply that demand for Opec oil will be around 16.1 million barrels a day. Although last month's

agreement on quotas was for Opec production of 15.8 million barrels a day, Iraq's disregard for its limit and the Neutral Zone production means that Opec output will probably be nearer 16.5 million barrels a day.

Since early December oil prices have risen by about \$4 a barrel in anticipation of a tighter market following the agreement on quotas.

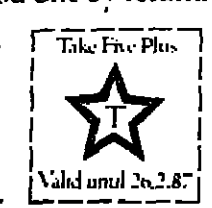
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## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

## STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Day's range	Market rates	Day's range
N York 1.4740-1.4785	1.4775-1.4785	1 month 0.54-0.51 prem	1.78-1.73 prem
Monrovia 2.0180-2.0235	2.0220-2.0235	3 months 1.43-1.40 prem	1.43-1.40 prem
Ames dam 1.905-2.017	1.975-2.017	1 1/2 years 1.12-1.09 prem	1.12-1.09 prem
Brussels 58.30-58.10	58.30-58.10	4 1/2 years 0.94-0.91 prem	0.94-0.91 prem
Cyprus 10.710-10.734	10.725-10.743	5 1/2 years 0.84-0.81 prem	0.84-0.81 prem
Dublin 1.0483-1.0535	1.0515-1.0525	18-20s 73-64s	73-64s
Frankfurt 2.049-2.059	2.050-2.059	4 1/2-4 3/4 prem	4 1/2-4 3/4 prem
London 214.50-218.12	215.00-218.12	14-15 prem	14-15 prem
Madrid 194.50-195.22	194.50-195.22	30-40s 22-23s	22-23s
Milan 198.75-201.53	200.12-200.81	16-18s 16-18s	16-18s
Oslo 10.8383-10.8788	10.8624-10.8781	6-11s 6-11s	6-11s
Paris 9.4071-9.4451	9.4285-9.4475	1 1/2-1 1/4s 2 1/2-2 1/4s	2 1/2-2 1/4s
Stockholm 9.9554-9.9877	9.9689-9.9877	1 1/2-1 1/4s 2 1/2-2 1/4s	2 1/2-2 1/4s
Tokyo 222.82-223.59	223.52-223.59	1 1/2-1 1/4s 2 1/2-2 1/4s	2 1/2-2 1/4s
Zurich 2.3650-2.3800	2.3700-2.3745	1 1/2-1 1/4s 2 1/2-2 1/4s	2 1/2-2 1/4s

Sterling rates compared with 1975 were 100 at 68.5 (day's range 68.5-68.5).

## OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina austral	1.6988-1.6780	Ireland	1.4020-1.4050
Australia dollar	2.2588-2.2590	Malaysia	2.1590-2.1599
Bahian dollar	1.5380-1.5370	Netherlands	2.6250-2.6250
Brazil cruzeiro	22.1600-22.2862	Switzerland	0.8675-0.8680
Cyprus pound	0.7350-0.7450	Canada	1.7020-1.7070
Denmark krone	1.6280-1.6280	France	6.5250-6.5250
Greece drachma	201.5000-201.5000	Norway	7.3575-7.3625
Hong Kong dollar	11.4800-11.4724	Denmark	1.7070-1.7070
India rupee	1.0000-1.0000	West Germany	1.7070-1.7070
Iran rial	1.0000-1.0000	Sweden	1.5070-1.5085
Kuwait dinar	0.4375-0.4375	Switzerland	2.1545-2.1555
Malaysian dollar	1.5380-1.5370	France	6.5250-6.5250
Mexico peso	134.00-135.00	Japan	158.00-158.10
New Zealand dollar	2.7450-2.7451	Italy	158.00-158.10
Saudi Arabia riyal	1.0000-1.0000	Belgium (Comm)	36.2500-36.2500
Singapore dollar	1.3145-1.3145	Hong Kong	7.7750-7.7750
South Africa rand	3.1450-3.1450	Portugal	145.70-145.00
U.A.E. Dirham	3.6700-3.6700	Austria	13.40-13.51

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOPEX and Ecol.

## MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates %		EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %	
Cleaning Rates 11%		1 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	1 month 6 1/2-6 3/4
Finance House 11%		3 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	3 month 6 1/2-6 3/4
Discount Market Lenses %		6 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	6 month 6 1/2-6 3/4
Overnight 10% 10% 10%		1 year 6 1/2-6 3/4	1 year 6 1/2-6 3/4
Week 10% 10%			

Treasury Bills (Discount %)			
Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
3 month 10 1/2	10 1/2	3 month 10 1/2	10 1/2
6 month 10 1/2	10 1/2	6 month 10 1/2	10 1/2

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)			
Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
1 month 10 1/2	10 1/2	1 month 10 1/2	10 1/2
3 month 10 1/2	10 1/2	3 month 10 1/2	10 1/2

Trade Bills (Discount %)			
1 month 11 1/2	11 1/2	1 month 11 1/2	11 1/2
3 month 11 1/2	11 1/2	3 month 11 1/2	11 1/2

Interbank %			
Overnight 11 1/2 close 12 1/2			
1 week 11 1/2-10 1/2	8 month 11 1/2-10 1/2		
1 month 11 1/2-11 1/2	9 month 11 1/2-11 1/2		
3 month 11 1/2-11 1/2	12 month 11 1/2-11 1/2		

Local Authority Deposits %			
2 days 10 1/2	7 days 10 1/2		
1 month 10 1/2	3 month 10 1/2		
6 month 10 1/2	12 month 10 1/2		

Local Authority Bonds %			
1 month 11 1/2-11 1/2	3 month 11 1/2-11 1/2		
6 month 11 1/2-11 1/2	9 month 11 1/2-11 1/2		
12 month 11 1/2-11 1/2			

Starting Cds %			
1 month 11 1/2-11 1/2	3 month 11 1/2-11 1/2		
6 month 11 1/2-11 1/2	12 month 11 1/2-11 1/2		

Dollar Cds %			
1 month 5 1/2-5 1/2	3 month 5 1/2-5 1/2		
6 month 5 1/2-5 1/2	12 month 5 1/2-5 1/2		

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## Still alive after Big Bang and patient never looked better

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Reports of the death of the Unlisted Securities Market in the wake of Big Bang appear to have been greatly exaggerated.

In fact, the corpse is now looking in better health than at any time in its six-year history and has clearly benefited from the City's financial revolution.

To the surprise of many prophets, it out-performed the main market on all indices quite dramatically during the last three months of 1986.

The number of market-makers in USM stocks has also risen sharply, making it easier to deal and prompting investors to take a much more active interest. Against this background turnover has risen to record levels.

According to official Stock Exchange figures, turnover rose from £8,000 million in the third quarter of last year to a record 113,000 in the final leg.

The total value of deals done also increased dramatically, from £596 million to more than £840 million.

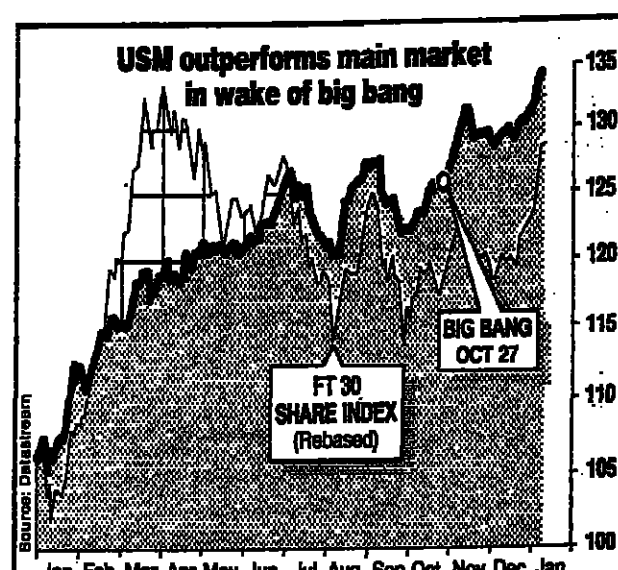
Unsurprisingly by people like Mr Brian Winterlood, director of market-making at the Nat West Investment Bank. Nicknamed "Mr USM" by other dealers in the market, Mr Winterlood has done more to promote the second-tier market than anyone else in the City.

He believes that the USM has gone some way to fulfilling a much-needed service to fledgling companies in need of extra cash to expand and unable to turn to the banks for help.

"The need to raise capital and to capitalize small busi-

## USM REVIEW

## USM outperforms main market in wake of big bang



important review of the USM recently published by ICC Business Publications and entitled USM Company Performance.

Mr Geoffrey Douglas, the USM specialist at Hoare Govett, the broker, agrees.

"The future of the USM looks very encouraging. Before Big

Bang a lot of people kept saying that liquidity would dry up," he says, "it just shows that they did not understand how smaller companies work."

He gives a warning that the change in flotation rules, introduced with Big Bang, have reduced the costs incurred by a flotation on the main market and may result in a larger number of companies with a five-year record, who would previously have opted for the USM, choosing the main market instead.

"But to counter that factor I think the number of companies coming to the USM from private hands, management buy-outs, Business Expansion Schemes, will carry on increasing," he says.

The total number of companies achieving a USM listing in 1986 reached 90, with a record 30 companies applying during the last quarter.

Mr Douglas feels it is encouraging that the traditional premium rating enjoyed by USM stocks, compared with those on the main market, is being eroded. — "USM stocks were always more expensive. Now they are starting to look like a good buy."

He estimates that the main stock market will demonstrate 15 per cent earnings growth on average during 1987, bringing its multiple down from 12 to about 10.5.

According to his own calculations, the USM was on an historic p/e of 15 at the end of last year.

"I would guess that it is on a prospective p/e for 1987 of about 11 or 12, bringing it much more in line with the main market," he adds.

He has now embarked on a programme to promote TFB's City image, meeting fund managers and inviting stock-brokers to visit the company. It is a remedy which might work. Certainly a share to watch.

Mr Paul Egan, its chairman, says he is comfortable with profit forecasts of £500,000 for the year that ended last month. That gives the stock a yield of 8.5 and reduces its

historical p/e of 9 to a prospective one of about 7. The final figures are due out in March.

He adds: "Unlike some of the high-fliers in our sector, which have taken dramatic tumbles, we have done nothing to blot our copy book yet we are suffering from the knock-on effect."

While it achieved a turnover of £8.4 million in 1985 and is expected to have raised that to almost £10 million for 1986, its market capitalization has fallen by 38 per cent from £6.5 million last May to just £4 million at present.

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## COMPANY NEWS

● **STANDARD SECURITIES:** Discussions have been discounted with an overseas company which had proposed to acquire a majority of the equity of Standard Securities by making a significant subscription of new capital and a general offer for the existing share capital. The potential offer has been informed the chairman of Standard that it has now decided to re-assess its plans for the expansion of its investment activities into the UK. It is intended to announce the preliminary results from the year to September 30, 1986, in January.

● **AAH HOLDINGS:** The balance of the consideration for Chubb Col will be satisfied by the issue of 37,238 ordinary fully paid shares. After the acquisition, Chubb Col shares were transferred by AAH to a company wholly owned by British Fuel Co. AAH has 50.25 per cent interest in BFC, a partnership between an AAH subsidiary and British Coal.

● **EBC GROUP:** The company has agreed to sell the business assets of its subsidiary Greenfield Sanifolding to Oxford Scuffolding Services for £500,000. Andrews Bros (Farnham) is being sold by way of a management buy-out. The whole issued share capital of Andrews has been acquired by its managing director, Mr Patrick Mullins, for an undisclosed amount.

● **WHITREAD & COMPANY:** Barclays de Zoete Wedd, on behalf of Whitbread, has completed the syndication of a seven-year US\$150 million (£102 million) multi-option facility, incorporating a \$100 million standby credit and tender panels for Eurocurrency and sterling acceptance/multi-currency cash advances. The facility was heavily oversubscribed. Barclays de Zoete Wedd is also arranging a complementary \$150 million Eurocommercial paper programme.

● **DEWHURST:** Final dividend 8 pence, making 12 pence (10.5 pence for the year to September 28, 1986, Turnover £4,461,424 (£4,461,424). Profit before tax and extraordinary items £552,266 (£403,228). Tax £99,521 (£87,328). Extraordinary credit £18,961 (nil). Earnings per share 3.51p (2.97p).

● **KEYSER RESOURCES & SERVICES:** Net asset value as at December 31 was US\$8.05 (about 543p).

● **SEDDGWICK GROUP:** The company's American retail operating unit, Fred S. James & Co., is buying the Dallas insurance broker, Arthur L. Owen & Co., for US\$16.5 million (£11.3 million) cash.

● **INVESTMENT TRUST OF GUERNSEY:** Net asset value as at December 31 was 22.6p per 50p share.

● **HUNTER SAPHIR:** The acquisition of the food businesses from S&W Berisford and the placing have been completed. Mr H. Lewis and Mr E. Lewis have been appointed to board of Hunter Saphir as non-executive directors.

● **FREDERICK COOPER:** The company has acquired Lockart for an additional consideration of £188,000 cash. A further consideration of £112,000 will become payable depending on Lockart's future performance. In 1986, Lockart made a loss before tax of £27,711. Its net profit was £166,313. Cooper is also buying 25 per cent of the issued share capital of Wilkinson, a houseware products manufacturer, bringing its interest to 50 per cent. The consideration payable for Wilkinson's share capital has been satisfied by the issue of 70,000 new ordinary Cooper shares, credited as fully paid, together with the payment of £5,400 in cash. Further consideration up to a maximum of £100,000 will become payable dependent upon Wilkinson's performance in the next 10 years.

● **TAYLOR WOODROW:** Taylor Woodrow Properties (California) has purchased the head leasehold interest in a 23-acre research and development complex in California. The complex provides 219,000 sq ft of buildings.

● **PETER BLACK HOLDINGS:** Results for the 26 weeks to November 1, in 1986, interim dividend 0.51p (0.47p adjusted) payable April 24, 1987. Company turnover £4,461,424 (£4,461,424). Profit before tax £552,266 (£403,228). Tax £99,521 (£87,328). Earnings per share 3.51p (2.97p) adjusted.

● **MUNTON BROTHERS:** The company announces that, of the 14,847,734 new ordinary shares provisionally allotted to shareholders by way of a rights issue, 14,188,008 (about 95.56 per cent) were taken up. The balance has been sold in the market at a premium of 10p per share.

● **RIO TINTO-ZINC:** Interchem, a subsidiary of RTZ Chemicals has bought Joseph Ayers for about £25.5 million (£23.08 million). Washburn, a Rio Tinto subsidiary, has acquired the latex compounding business of Key Polymers for about US\$4.5 million.

● **WATKINS:** Dividend 0.375p for the year to September 30 (comparisons adjusted). Figures in 1986: Turnover 20,632 (£24,499). Gross profit 795 (£1,583). Pre-tax profit 339 (£1,249). Profit after tax 339 (£1,249). Extraordinary debt 0.62p (£1.27p).

● **LEISURE INVESTMENTS:** Rights result acceptance has been received in respect of 5,131,689 (88.3 per cent) of the £5,811,517 per cent conversion of £5.81 million. The shares not taken up have been sold at a premium of 1p above the subscription price.

● **BLACK HILL:** The company is offering one of its shares for every four Magnet group shares in an effort to increase its current 51 per cent shareholding in Magnet to 100 per cent. The bid is not subject to any minimum acceptance conditions and is recommended by professional advisers. The move is the first step in an expected rationalization of the group of companies headed by Eastern Group, Black Hill and Magnet both function as resource investment companies and the combined company will control a substantial mining group which includes Sundown Mining, Gen Exploration & Minerals and Lennard Oil.

● **FINANCIAL TRUSTS**

● **AMERICAN EXPRESS:** 100p, 100p, 100p,



## ANALYSIS

# Holiday bookings climb but smaller firms face squeeze

The holiday brochures for the summer are in the travel agents' shops and in the newspapers at its peak. The winter days are short, the temperature outside has plummeted and we turn with relief and pleasurable anticipation to planning summer holidays.

In the depths of a British winter, we might feel in strong need of a holiday but the economists do not classify holidays among life's necessities. However, they come high on the list of discretionary purchases, being second only to cars.

Demand for holidays depends in the first instance on consumer spending and disposable incomes, where the outlook is good. Also important are exchange rates and brochure prices.

Consumer spending in 1987 is forecast to be up by more than 3.5 per cent — not as buoyant as last year when it rose by 5 per cent, but still healthy.

On the other hand, it is expected to remain weak against many European currencies, although little change is expected in the currencies of the main holiday destinations.

Exchange rates also influence brochure prices, the third key factor when it comes to choosing a holiday. Many tour operators claim that their average brochure prices for 1987 holidays are unchanged compared with last year.

However, many brochures include a higher proportion of self-catering villas and apartment holidays in the mix. Not only are these holidays cheaper but their prices are up by under 5 per cent and this is where the demand for 1987 holidays has been strongest so far. In contrast, holidays in three and four star hotels have risen by more than 10 per cent.

Taking these factors into account, demand next year should increase by between 5 per cent and 10 per cent. But one of the problems facing any student of the holiday business is that the companies and their trade organizations produce statistics like confetti, few of which can withstand close scrutiny.

Most are agreed that a good pattern of early booking is being observed this year. An



Paul Brett: expecting fall off in demand later in season — but still taking the lion's share

## Consumer is still winning

Inclusive Air Tours, more commonly known as packaged holidays, is one of the most competitive parts of the holiday business. The market is dominated by three main operators, International Thomson Organisation (Thomson), International Leisure Group (ILG) and Horizon Holidays (Horizon).

This year, the dominance of these three companies will increase and they are expected to supply 70 per cent of the market compared with 57 per cent in 1986.

Independent audit of 1987 sales so far show that at the end of November they were 57 per cent up on the previous year for Britain as a whole. Of this, Thomson had a 44 per cent share, International Leisure 19 per cent and Horizon 11 per cent.

The big companies tend to sell well early on and Mr Paul Brett, managing director of Thomson Holidays, expects his market share to drop as the season progresses. Nevertheless, he still expects Thomson to capture 40 per cent.

Likewise, Horizon expects to take 10 per cent.

The industry as a whole can expect to sell about 8.3 million

The economies of scale available to the larger operators gives them such a cost advantage that it becomes harder and harder for the small companies to compete unless they specialize.

And the high cost of entry into the business means that a competitor, once squeezed out, is unlikely to be replaced.

Perhaps surprisingly, this concentration in the market has not disadvantaged the consumer. Rather, the holidaymaker has on the whole benefited from the per-

sonal pricing battles for market share by being able to buy cheaper holidays.

Mr Paul Brett, managing director of Thomson Holidays and Skytours, reckons that due to recent price wars, 1987 brochure prices are still below 1985 prices in real terms and in some cases may be as low as 1984 prices.

Meanwhile, for those in work, salaries have risen faster than inflation, making the cost of the annual holiday a dwindling proportion of disposable incomes.

But volumes at the margin will remain uncertain until the

holidays compared with 7.7 million last summer but the growing market share of the bigger companies, who expect to supply 70 per cent, implies a further squeeze on the smaller companies.

The tour operators have even been able to protect themselves from the worst effects of uncertain volumes by building flexibility into their cost structures. Chartered planes can be cancelled to some extent, while hotels are paid for as used.

But volumes at the margin will remain uncertain until the

surges up to a maximum of £10.

The tour operator must grow big or specialize. High volumes reduce overheads per holiday and increase an operator's ability to buy effectively, whether it be aircraft seats or hotel beds.

There is plenty of time to recover but the market has been disappointed in ILG's results before now and the shares are unlikely to find friends at this stage.

last minute. It is this which determines how much discounting will need to be done in the spring to sell the last few holidays that are vital to achieve high load factors, the final determinant of profitability.

Airline seats are the ultimate wasting asset and it is better to sell a seat for £20 than to leave it empty.

Meanwhile, the brave analyst must cut his way through the plethora of conflicting statistics and come up with profits forecasts for the leading companies. The big three have all contrived to have differing year ends, making comparisons even more difficult.

Thomson, the biggest and most successful of the tour operators is part of the International Thomson Organisation.

Stephen Turner of Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroker, is looking for an operating profit of £45 million from the group's holiday division for the year to December, 1987.

Total group net income is forecast to be £112 million and the shares are on a prospective multiple of 17.7.

Lindsay Russell of Greenwell Montagu, the stockbroker, is looking for £42 million pretax from Horizon for the year to October, 1987. The prospective multiple of more than 25 owes more to bid hopes than to any fundamentals.

She forecasts also that International Leisure Group will make £13.8 million for the year to March, 1987, before tax and aircraft sales and £16.5 million in the following year. The prospective multiples for both years are just over 6.

Compared with highly-rated Thomson and over-priced Horizon, International Leisure looks cheap. But the independently audited figures to the end of November show that ILG may have lost market share in the early bookings.

There is plenty of time to recover but the market has been disappointed in ILG's results before now and the shares are unlikely to find friends at this stage.

Carol Ferguson

## COMMENT

## Why City must seize the lead on takeovers

It is hardly surprising that the Labour opposition has decided to seize on the current crop of scandals, investigations and revelations of dirty tricks in the securities markets to mount a general attack on the City. It is a fertile ground. Suspicion of finance is a reliable popular cause. The City's current conspicuous affluence and arrogance is a sitting target, especially if it can be suggested that the champagne and Porsches are bought at the expense of ordinary people and industry — or by illegitimate if not illegal means.

Labour threatens to substitute a fully statutory regime of regulation for the supervised self-regulation being set up under the Financial Services Act. The main practical consequence would be to transfer the cost to taxpayers. Far worse would be to permit the growth of a climate of suspicion at home and abroad, which would pose a genuine threat to a successful competitive group of industries. Either way, the City needs to act quickly.

Virtually all the important present scandals and criticism hitting the City stem from the Waikiki wave of takeover bids that the securities industry has ridden so profitably over the past two years. Takeover mania, while just the surf on a sea of mundane, useful and honourably provided services, has come to dominate the City's image.

Nor is this the first time that a takeover wave has finally crashed over the City. It also produced the fever of speculation that led to the 1974 secondary banking crisis. The drawbacks of takeover bids only come into the ascendant when individual moves to replace unsuccessful managements, achieve promising new combinations or restructure industries turn into a universal trend based on ephemeral financial conditions.

After a period of essential industrial restructuring to which mergers have vitally contributed, the drawbacks to current priorities are now much in evidence.

A climate of takeover bids is in part responsible for the shortage of research into new products in industry. The most telling warnings in last week's House of Lords committee report on public support for research were addressed to the shortcomings of industry. It recommended obliging companies to report research spending in their accounts. The threat of takeovers deters potential victims from undertaking costly long-term research, by imposing the City's short-term view on industry. But the case of buying up the benefits of other companies' research spending probably

has a much bigger effect on the aggressive companies, which need not risk their own money.

Takeovers can be a substitute for investment that involves risk and takes time. It is much easier to boost short-term profits and stock market ratings by cutting overheads to the bone and maximizing short-term cash flow, then buying up other companies' investment on the cheap. Individual mergers can boost investment by marrying financial and managerial strength with market opportunity. Over-reliance on takeovers deters investment.

Takeovers of large, provincially-based companies, over a long period, have greatly exacerbated the problems of the big regional conurbations by undermining business and professional services there and by removing decision-making top management more likely to expand locally.

Jobs can be lost without improving efficiency or competitiveness by some kinds of takeover. The report of Sir Austin Bide's Occupations Study Group last summer particularly focused on horizontal mergers that led to closure of overlapping branches or factories, and on debt-financed takeovers, which put pressure on new owners to close less profitable businesses quickly to recoup expensive borrowings or takeover premiums.

Such arguments are viewed with great scepticism among managers of the City's big investing institutions, who have found takeovers the prime solution to their frustrations with inefficient and incompetently run companies. But the City's own priorities point to some moratorium on takeovers for the time being, not least to allow time for a thoroughgoing reappraisal of the City Takeover Panel and its takeover code. This has emerged as the weakest link in the City's system of self-regulation under the intense pressure of the recent wave of activity. And Labour wants complete discretionary control of takeovers through the Monopolies Commission.

In the present climate, it would be extremely short-sighted for City institutions to support BTR's takeover of Pilkington, which exhibits several of the drawbacks. More than that, it would be timely for some of the biggest institutions to get together, as they did in the stock market crisis 12 years ago, to act collectively. A withdrawal of underwriting support for takeovers for the time being would be preferable to the official intervention which, in some form or other, has become the likely alternative.

Graham Searjeant  
Financial Editor

## GILT-EDGED

## General election casts shadow over indexed-linked prospects

According to the Chinese calendar, the year just beginning is the year of the Dog. For fiduciary, they suspect, index-linked gilts which have been the bane of many a fund manager's life will come good.

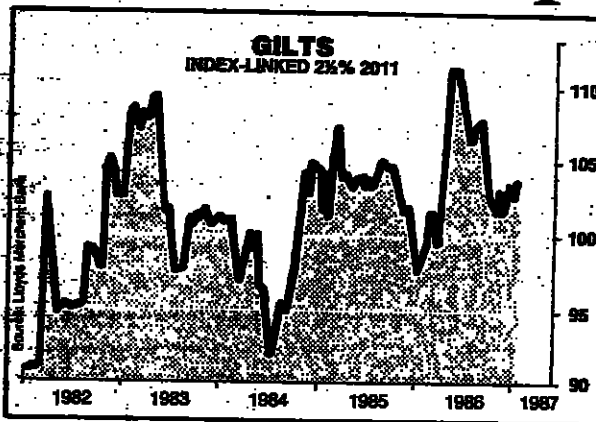
How well index-linked gilts perform depends on two questions: what happens to the rate of inflation, and what happens to real yields? But attention usually focuses on the former. Indexed gilts are supposed to be a "buy" if you think inflation is going to take off, a "sell" if you do not. This merely scratches the surface of the issue. For if index-linked gilts go up as a result of inflation, holders will do well in nominal terms, but they will not register any improvement in real terms. Whether index-linked gilts go up as a result of inflation, holders will do well in nominal terms, but they will not register any improvement in real terms.

When index-linked gilts are, indeed, a good buy in these circumstances depends on how well other investments are likely to perform in these same circumstances, and how much freedom investors have to switch between investments, and to hold cash.

So where do index-linked stand in 1987? There can be no shirking the political issue. Whatever happens in the real economy, the election is a watershed for financial markets.

Suppose this Government continues in office. To my mind the economic fundamentals indicate strong growth, inflation rising to about 4½ per cent, and a balance of payments deficit of about £2 billion. Interest rates could be forced up to defend sterling in the short-term but following a Conservative victory at the polls and EMS entry they could come down with a thump. Inflation would peak in 1988, and would subside thereafter.

The key development for index-linked would be the fall in interest rates, which would undoubtedly lead to a major fall in gilt yields. But how much of this would represent a fall in inflationary expectations and how much a fall in real yields? To the extent it was the former index-linked



would do badly in relative terms and might actually fall absolutely (as inflation protection was valued less highly and the real yield differential fell). Certainly index-linked gilts seemed initially to suffer from Mrs Thatcher's re-election in 1983.

On the other hand, if it were the real yield which fell then index-linked would do very well. For the greater volatility of index-linked would provide larger capital gains than for comparable conventional gilts.

One 1 per cent fall in yields, for instance, 2½ per cent index-linked 2013 would show a capital gain of just over 21 per cent, compared with just under 10 per cent for the conventional Exchequer 12 per cent 2013/17. And for the longer indexed stocks the gain would be even greater. The 2024s would rise by more than 26 per cent.

In practice, I suspect something of both would happen, with a real possibility that index-linked would suffer absolutely, and a strong probability that they would do very badly in relative terms. And not only against conventional gilts. The lifting of political uncertainty and sharply lower interest rates would surely boost equities substantially.

But what about the outcome which much of the gilt market regards as unthinkable, namely a Labour government? In the market's view, rightly or wrongly, inflation would turn out to be higher. The merest whiff of a Labour victory and the conventional gilt and equity markets would suffer, so index-linked would probably

score well in relative terms. They might also benefit from a sharp increase in the real yield differential as the value attached to inflation protection increased. If so, they could register good gains in absolute terms.

On the other hand, the real yields basis of the market might well be under upward pressure from increased uncertainty about the policy framework, and specific concern about having to finance a substantially increased PSBR. And in due course, with the economy driven along by expansionary fiscal policy and the exchange rate under pressure, with or without the exchange control scheme, a Labour government might have to introduce sharply higher short-term interest rates, with consequences for gilt yields.

Then consider the supply situation. If this argument is correct, nominal yields on gilts could be forced up several percentage points under Labour. Say they reached 14 per cent. If real yields on index-linked gilts even remained at 3½ per cent, this would imply that the market expected somewhere near 10 per cent inflation.

Whatever the reality, an incoming Labour government would refuse to believe that its policies would really lead to 10 per cent inflation. It would be convinced that the market was exacting too much protection against future inflation. Consequently it would seem sensible and economic to bias the gilt funding programme towards index-linked.

And indexed gilts would also confer PSBR advantages. There is a substantial difference between financing

coupons at 2 per cent or 2½ per cent, and 14 per cent. The implied revaluation of the capital redemption liability, which increases continuously on indexed gilts as inflation proceeds, is buried deep in the public accounts.

These two arguments together would surely constitute a powerful incentive for a Labour government to rely heavily on indexed gilts. Labour would probably need a minimum of an extra £10 billion per year of gilt finance.

The result is that supply considerations may mean that the real yield differential would not rise much under Labour, if at all. And since the real yield basis of the market may be higher, the real yield on indexed gilts is by no means certain to be lower.

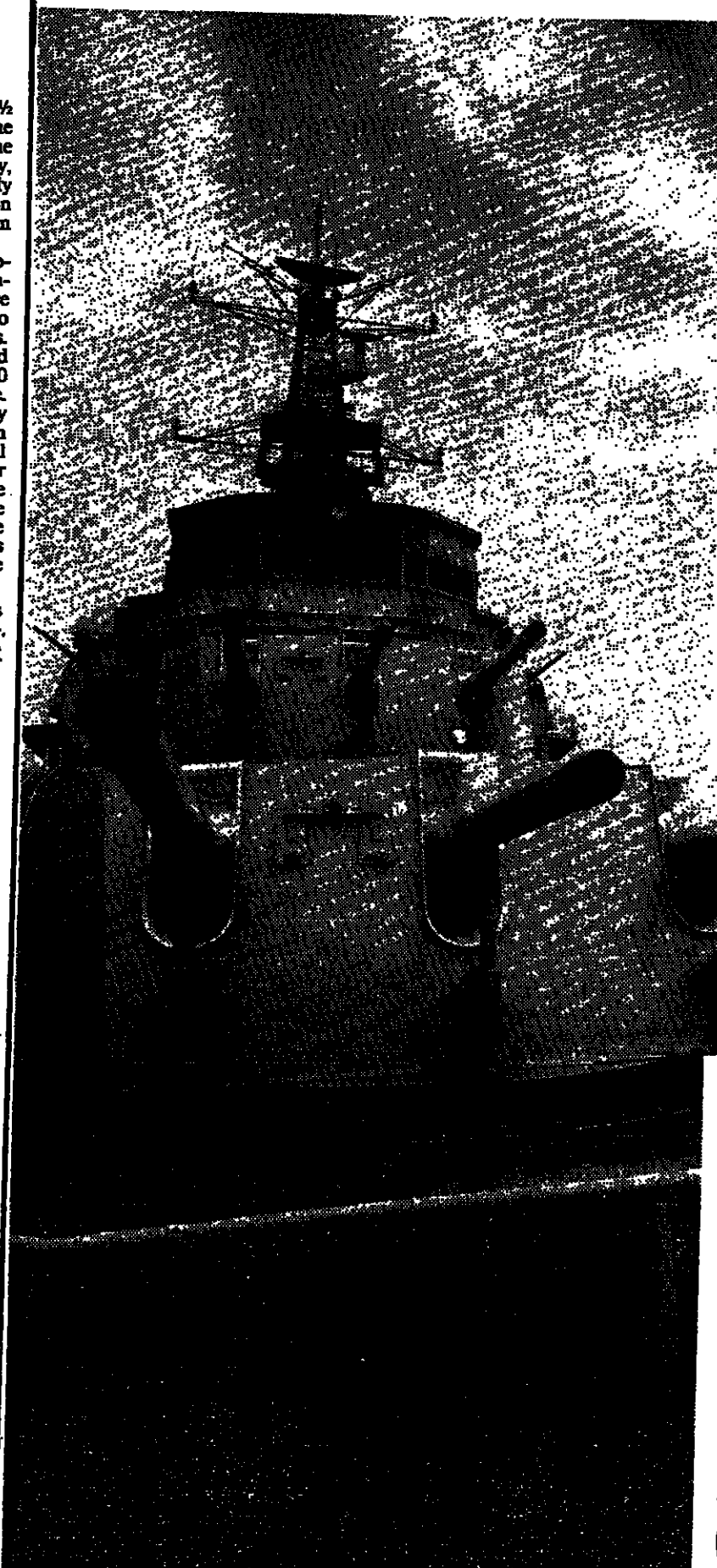
So, compared to today's situations at least, indexed gilts, probably do not offer the chance of substantial real capital gains. The upshot is that they are a defensive sort of investment — unlikely to do as well as other instruments if the Tories win but likely to offer some protection if they lose. Nevertheless if you fear a Labour victory the best short-term answer is probably cash, (to be profitably invested later, perhaps in equities), or if you feel the exchange control scheme will either fail, or simply fail to be introduced, overseas investments.

Can index-linked ever offer very substantial real capital gains? The most favourable circumstances would be a shift, on a world scale, away from the use of interest rates for inflation control, without a collapse of inflation itself. An international initiative to boost growth and lower unemployment through monetary, but not fiscal, means could do the trick; alternatively major reductions in the US budget deficit, necessitating substantial cuts in US interest rates to offset the deflationary effects, and prompting interest rate cuts worldwide.

But as far as prospects for 1987 are concerned, if you believe that, you will believe anything.

Roger Bootle

The writer is a director and chief economist of Lloyds Merchant Bank.



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# London takes up the billion pound challenge

There have been so many new exhibition and conference centres opened or announced during the past year that Confex, the exhibition for the conference and exhibition industries which opens in Islington, London, on Wednesday, has a complete section devoted to them. It will include details of 16 new venues, each of which will be fighting for a share of a business that is claimed to be worth about £1 billion a year.

For organizers, the increased choice of venues is a welcome development. No longer is London the only possible site for a major exhibition or conference. The National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham, G-Mex in Manchester and the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre in Glasgow are all providing strong competition.

Predictably, the London venues are reacting to the challenge. The new Olympia Conference Centre will, it is claimed, fill a gap in the market which has been identified as exhibitions which include a conference, or conferences that include a major exhibition. Both types of event are becoming increasingly common yet very few big exhibition venues have ready-built conference facilities.

Conference centres, on the other hand, often have little or no exhibition space. The Olympia Conference Centre is designed to be used either as a self-contained unit or in conjunction with Olympia 2. It provides a 450-seat raked auditorium with break-out rooms and its own exhibition space.

Alexandra Palace in north London will, according to its management, meet much the

This week, with the opening of Confex, another round starts in the battle between London, the provincial centres and the seaside resorts for a slice of the lucrative international conference and exhibition business

same need as Olympia. The Palace was gutted by fire in 1980 and has been refurbished at a cost of £35 million. Due to open in January, 1988, the building will have the capacity to host exhibitions and conferences, though it is aimed at smaller events.

In Islington, the Business Design Centre, affectionately known as The Aggie, has also been refurbished, this time at a cost of £10 million. This 40,000 sq ft exhibition centre plays host to Confex and includes a 250-seat theatre and the required catering space.

The new Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre was built by the Government to provide a secure venue for its own conferences. Faced with a substantial annual operating deficit, however, the Government decided that this building was to be made available to commercial organizations for conferences. Thus, another new competitor was added to the capital's conference market.

Outside London, there have been even more conference and exhibition centres opened or announced.

The National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham has recently published plans for an additional 200,000 sq ft of exhibition space. This will allow three of the existing halls to be

used almost exclusively for conferences and entertainment. Due to open in 1989, the new halls will come on stream just two years before the most ambitious new conference centre to be announced in Britain so far, also to be built in Birmingham.

The city claims that the new Birmingham Convention Centre will be "Britain's first purpose-built convention centre". This is a bold claim but it appears to be borne out by the plans that were revealed 18 months ago. The team responsible for planning the building spent a great deal of time researching the market and if they carry their ideas through, then the new centre will certainly be well suited to conference use.

This is more than can be said for some of the other buildings being sold as conference venues. The problem is that many are paid for by local authorities who want a multi-purpose centre that can be used for conferences as and when necessary. One of the more recent examples of this approach is the Bournemouth International Centre. The building appears to have been designed for pop and classical music concerts, sports events, conferences and exhibitions.

This multiple use means that it lacks many of the facilities that purpose-built centres should have. Some argue that it does not even constitute an acceptable compromise.

The team that produced this building is currently constructing another, along much the same lines, in Torquay. With a 19,000 sq ft exhibition hall and conference space for audiences of between 350 and 1,500, the new Riviera Centre is due to open in the spring.



Building the £16 million Sandcastle: Blackpool's director of tourism, Barry Morris, at Britain's first "indoor seaside"

Given the lack of major conference facilities in the West Country, it seems likely that it will be successful in attracting business simply because there are very few alternatives.

While Torquay is looking forward to the benefits of having a major venue, the Manchester tourist industry is already experiencing significant growth in facilities, partly as a result of the opening of the G-Mex exhibition centre. No less than six international hotels are due to open in the city within the next year. This will bring an additional 900 four and five-star hotel bedrooms, a significant increase which will require a major sales effort on the part of all concerned.

G-Mex itself is claimed to be running at 70 per cent occupancy in its first year and that is a remarkable achievement.

The Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre in Glasgow is achieving similar success and, it is claimed, will become Britain's premier exhibition and conference venue when the recently announced 300-bedroom hotel is added to the complex. The centre itself has more than 100,000 sq ft of exhibition space and a conference hall for 2,000 delegates.

Whether or not there will be sufficient business available

for all of these buildings remains to be seen. According to some sources in the exhibition industry the days of new, major events are over. Exhibitions in future, they claim, will be smaller and more specialized. One result of this is that the centres themselves are having to become exhibition promoters in order to fill their halls since the number of existing ex-

**There seems little doubt that the number of centres will grow, but it is just as likely that some will become liabilities**

hibitions will not provide sufficient business for all of the venues.

But, while exhibition centre managers may be able to create new shows, the conference centres have to rely, in the main, on others for

business. Since the British Tourist Authority claims that 80 per cent of conferences involve audiences of less than 250, the wisdom of building large auditoria for conferences must be questioned. Certainly, the privatization of companies such as British Telecom and British Gas has brought with it the need for big meeting spaces for annual general meetings, but they are very few in number.

There are, however, some in the conference industry who claim that organizers are becoming more demanding in the facilities that they require. Where they have been happy in the past to use an hotel function room for their annual conference, increasing numbers are looking for more theatrical environments. If this is true, then there may be enough business available for all of the new conference facilities.

The prizes that these centres are reaching for are substantial. The Barbican claims to have generated £250 million for the national economy in the five years since it opened.

Birmingham City Council reckons that the new Convention Centre will support 10,000 jobs in the service sector and attract revenue worth £54 million a year to the region.

In the Channel Isles, Jersey

has opened a new Conference Bureau as part of a more aggressive marketing policy. While the main business is corporate conferences of between 50 and 200 delegates - in 1985 more than 15,000 delegates attended 249 conferences - the island is capable of competing for very large meetings such as the Royal Air Force Association's 3,000 delegates and their guests.

These larger events are held at Fort Regent, Jersey's £6 million conference, entertainment and sports complex.

There seems little doubt, then, that the numbers of new exhibition and conference centres will continue to grow, but it is just as likely that some of the buildings will become financial liabilities.

Although the market is growing, it cannot expand quickly enough to provide the occupancy rates that are needed to justify the capital investment. This will lead to a downward spiral as owners of unsuccessful buildings cut back on maintenance, resulting in the buildings becoming even less attractive.

For the moment, however, exhibitors at Confex will be exuding confidence. But at least some of them must be looking to the future with a degree of concern.

Ken Clayton

## Covering a nasty surprise

The lunch conference presentation of a new product often has a budget of more than £1 million - more than for many a West End play. Even for lesser events the cost of something going wrong can be immense. So insurance is essential, and the need for cover is growing.

Disasters come in many different shapes. Prominent examples include the IRA bombing of the Brighton Grand Hotel, which had a severe effect on a number of events scheduled for Brighton that year, and the burning down of Alexandra Palace.

But all manner of less newsworthy occurrences can wreck an event. A one-day conference in London could be wrecked by the announcement of a Royal Wedding and a public holiday on the day of the event. An airline or airport strike can stop delegates arriving, or the fitness of a key speaker can cause cancellation.

But cancellation is only one of the risks. Failure to vacate a venue in time can bring severe financial penalties: an organizer may be liable for loss or damage to property hired or loaned, such as audio-visual equipment and exhibition shell schemes. He may also be liable for damage to the venue and there could be claims for injuries to either employees or third parties.

Some of these risks may be covered by companies' existing policies or by those of other parties involved in the event, but it is certain that not all of them will be.

Happily, there are now two brokers who provide insurance cover tailor-made for these risks in conferences and exhibitions. Expo-Sure, a member of the Sedgwick Group, offers a very sophisticated range of covers insured at Lloyd's, which enables it to handle most risks in one comprehensive policy.

Robertson Taylor Insurance Brokers is another company offering a specialist service for conferences and exhibitions.

Michael Rines  
Principal of Michael Rines Associates, marketing and communications consultants.

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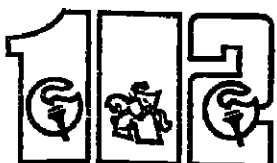
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## Beauty is not enough

For too many exhibitors, the design of their stands is a one-off exercise. If the result looks attractive, then the company is satisfied. Yet if the stand is to provide a real return on the money spent on the exhibition, the company must establish clear objectives and communicate them to the designer who will use them as a marketing tool.

When a client is shown plans, drawings and a model, there is a temptation to view the stand in purely aesthetic terms. The way in which visitors will be enticed to the stand, the traffic flow and the arrangement of the business areas are too often forgotten.

It has been claimed that an exhibitor has an average of five seconds to attract the attention of passing visitors. If they pass by without stopping, the stand has failed as a design, even if it looks beautiful.

A splendid panoramic frontage will be of little use if it cannot be viewed from more than two yards away. The positions of 'islands' will be known at the planning stage and so a designer will know whether he has to contend with traffic that only passes directly in front of the stand or whether visitors will be able to see it at the end of an aisle.

A major exhibition can be as expensive as an advertising campaign, and clients should be prepared to spend as much time discussing plans with the designer as they would with an advertising agency.

According to Peter Cottrell who runs training courses aimed at companies that take part in exhibitions, the right approach can triple the number of sales leads taken at the average exhibition.

There are still exhibitions where stand staff can be seen talking to each other or to the personality girls who have been hired for the event. Others become engaged in prolonged conversations with seeking out and selling to new prospects.

The degree of product knowledge possessed by some stand staff is also unsatisfactory. This is particularly true of temporary staff. To be effective, these people need to be trained before the exhibition so that they can provide useful information.

If an exhibitor is to get value for money, then he has to take a professional approach. Only then will his stand be an effective sales tool.

KC



After the bomb: Brighton's Bill Burnett, fronting the Grand Hotel and conference centre

## Mixing business with pleasure beside the sea

Seaside resorts have been popular places for meetings since before the turn of the century. Conferences and exhibitions generate off-peak business, estimated to be worth in excess of £1 million, when a political party or trade union is in town, plus the unquantifiable spin-off from newspaper and TV exposure.

Not surprisingly, the potential of the conference market has been recognized in the development of tourism, giving a wide choice of venues and keen competition for business.

When the British Association of Conference Towns (BACT), a membership organization of local authorities, tourist boards and convention bureaux, started in Scarborough in 1969, it basically represented resort towns. Now based in Kent, it has grown considerably in the past four years and represents 87 towns and cities in the UK.

Director Lloyd McLean said: "Local authorities are becoming more commercial and conferences are one sector of business they can cash in on. They are coming to realize it is a marvellous way to develop off-peak business."

Huge sums had been spent, he said, on new or refurbished developments because of increased expectations for conference facilities and hotel accommodation, especially now that Britain is in competition in the international sector. New patterns were emerging with Harrogate, Birmingham and Bath succeeding as international centres.

Association chairmen can influence the choice of venue - a Scot might lure his association to Edinburgh, a Welshman plump for Llandudno. Blackpool and Brighton had probably become political conference towns because of the need for north and south venues.

Blackpool lays claim to

being a pioneer conference town. Records show that in 1895 the Royal Society of Health held a conference in the Grand Theatre. Director of Tourism Barry Morris said: "We have been in the conference business ever since."

"The Winter Gardens complex, undergoing a £2 million refurbishment, is popular with all political parties. It has lots of nooks and crannies for political intrigue, something quite different from the new generation conference centres. We have been given an assurance by both major political parties that Blackpool will always be favoured."

Political party conferences, along with trade union and Rotary events (big spenders and they know how to enjoy themselves), the National Union of Students (they like to drink Pernod), the Inner Wheel (the ladies spend in the shops), are among conferences rated as "valuable".

Probably the best of all is the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs, attended by 10,000 delegates all out to have a good time.

The Association of British Travel Agents is meeting in March at Blackpool's new £16 million Sandcastle development on the South Shore, hailed as Britain's first "indoor seaside".

Blackpool is philosophic about the extreme security measures which have had to be taken at political conferences since the Brighton bombing. The cost of policing the first post-Brighton Conservative conference soared to £1 million - equivalent to the amount of cash the conference is thought to have generated.

The resort was learning all the time how to tighten up security without worrying people about it, said Mr Morris. But it was pushing through the British Resorts Association, to get the Government to foot the bill of policing high-risk conferences.

Although primarily geared to tourism and a lobby on such issues as Sunday trading and licensing hours, the association has become increasingly involved with the conference market, dealing with higher standards of facilities demanded.

Brighton, which is hosting the Labour Party conference this year, traces its conference history to those held by the Prince Regent, later King George IV, at his summer residence, the Royal Pavilion, which is today offered as part of the conference package.

The bomb-damaged Grand Hotel has been rebuilt and is one of the finest in Europe, said Brighton's director of Tourism, Bill Burnett.

Around £60 million is being spent on upgrading accommodation in Brighton. Figures issued last year showed that it was the most popular destination for international conferences outside London.

An international architects' congress and the International Federation of Libraries Association conferences are lined up for this year.

Eastbourne, which is constantly updating facilities to the "latest state of the art", attracts best business. It has hosted Amalgamated Engineering Union conferences for many years.

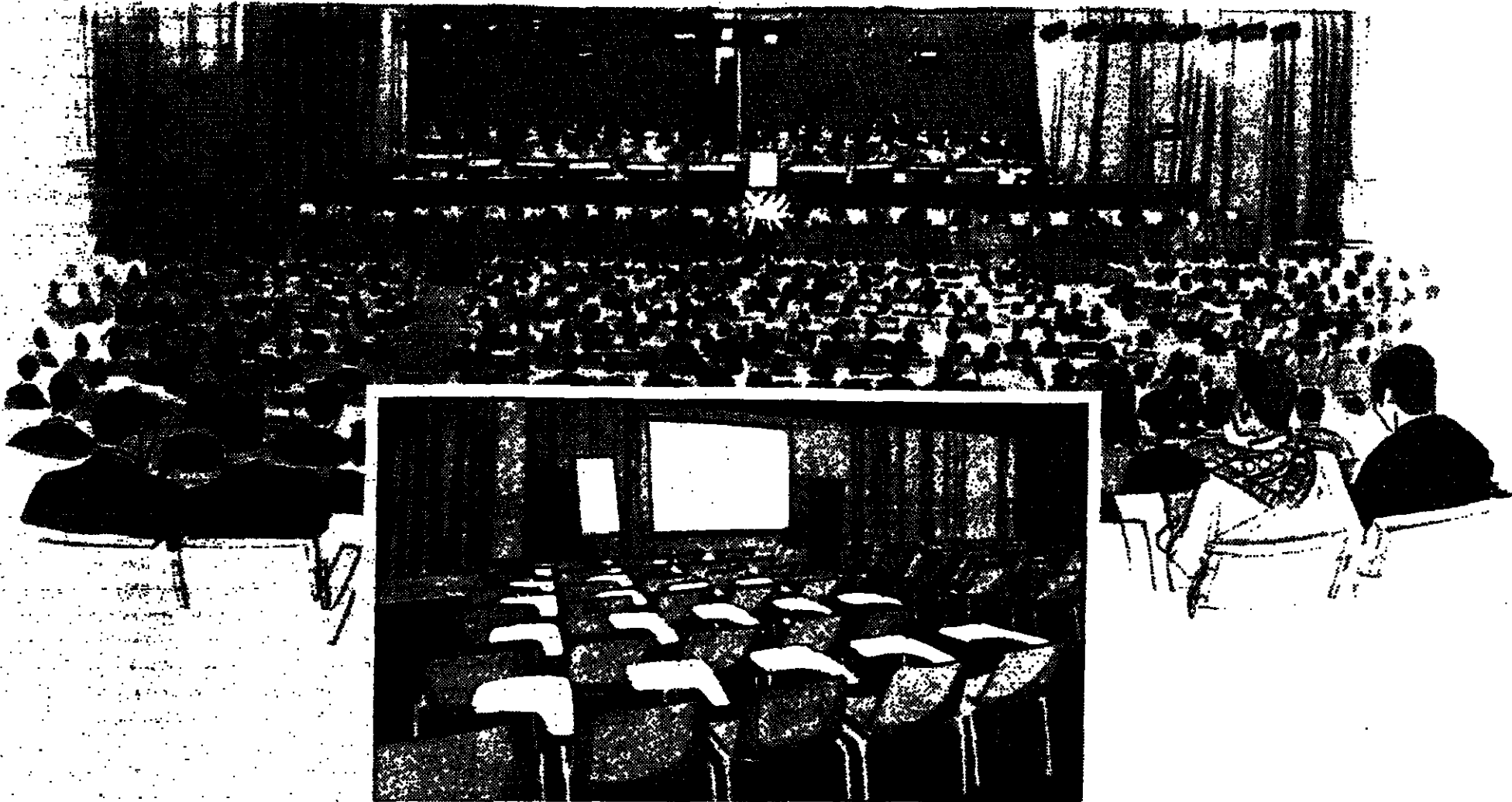
Irene Farnsworth

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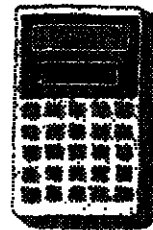
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28 Jan 1987



# What every hotel owner should know

Anyone asking an hotel's banqueting manager for help in organizing a dinner can always count on being met with abundant ideas for making the evening a success.

Recommendations on menus, wines, table decorations and seating arrangements are commonplace. But, until a few years ago, a request for help with a conference to be held in an hotel was met by blank looks.

Happily, that situation has changed in many hotels, and particularly in those of the leading groups. From being a useful additional sideline, conferences have become accepted as an essential part of most hotels' business.

The way has been led by Holiday Inns which, 10 years ago, was the first group to install standard packages of conference equipment, including a slide projection system, a cine projector, an overhead projector, a sound system, a stage set with both back and front projection surfaces and a lectern.

But it was not the installation of the hardware that was the most significant step. It was the decision to train hotel staff, not only to be able to set up and maintain the equipment, but also to understand the specialist needs of the conference organizer.

Hotel staff should not be surprised by questions from a conference organizer. Like "Have you got three-phase power? Do you have a four-way extension we can borrow? Can my AV crew have a meal at 3 am?"

This illustrates the first essential for an hotel going into the conference business:

its management and staff likely to have anything to do with conferences must learn enough about organizing such events to enable them to understand — and, if possible, anticipate — the organizer's needs.

In particular, the conference organizer should be offered a contact in the hotel who not only understands his requirements but is available throughout his event and has sufficient authority to get things done.

Two examples illustrate the sort of thing that is necessary in existing hotels, which may not have been purpose designed for conferences.

First, many hotel banqueting rooms, which are used for meetings, have ornate, low-hanging chandeliers that interfere with projection lines for slides and cine.

Second, it should be appreciated that unlike normal hotel guests, conference delegates are likely to want their breakfasts all at the same time. When a new hotel is being built or when a purpose-built conference suite is being added to an hotel, it is essential to involve a conference production company as a consultant.

Few architects have sufficient understanding to get it right unaided, and the opportunity should be grasped to ensure, for instance, that the shape of the meeting room is right, with no obstructions to sight lines, the ceiling height adequate, and blacking-out and sound-proofing effective.

Acoustics have been considered from the outset and do not have to be improved by later adaptation.

air conditioning is built-in,

and is, unlike some systems, inaudible.

access for equipment and large exhibits, such as cars, is available without having to go through the hotel's public areas.

a separate entrance and reception area for conference delegates, plus office space and facilities for the organizer, are provided.

lights are dimmable, there are plenty of power points and three-phase power is available.

Finally, the best facilities and the deepest understanding of conference organizers' needs are available if their availability is not effectively communicated.

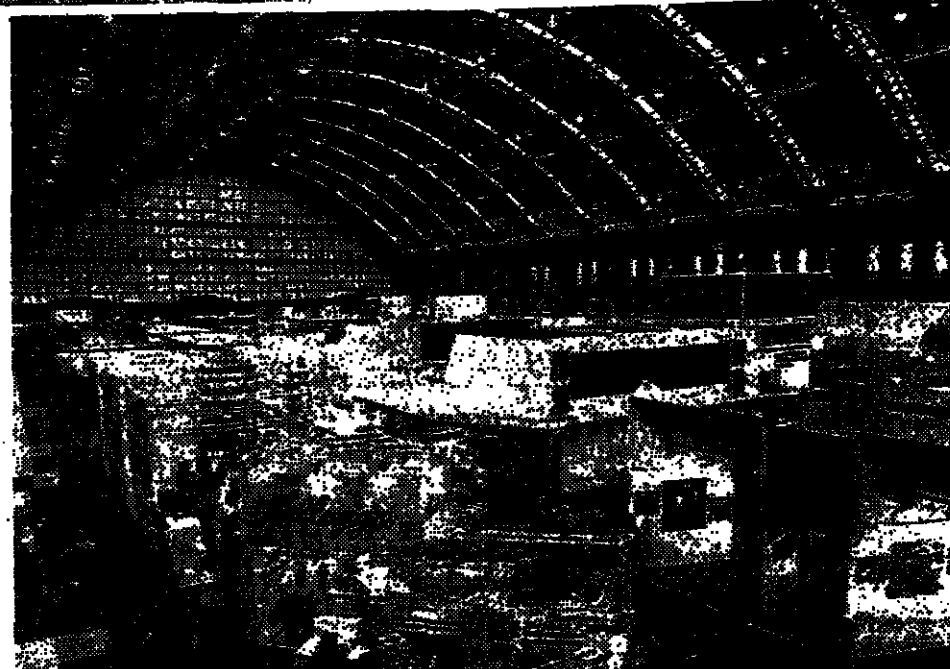
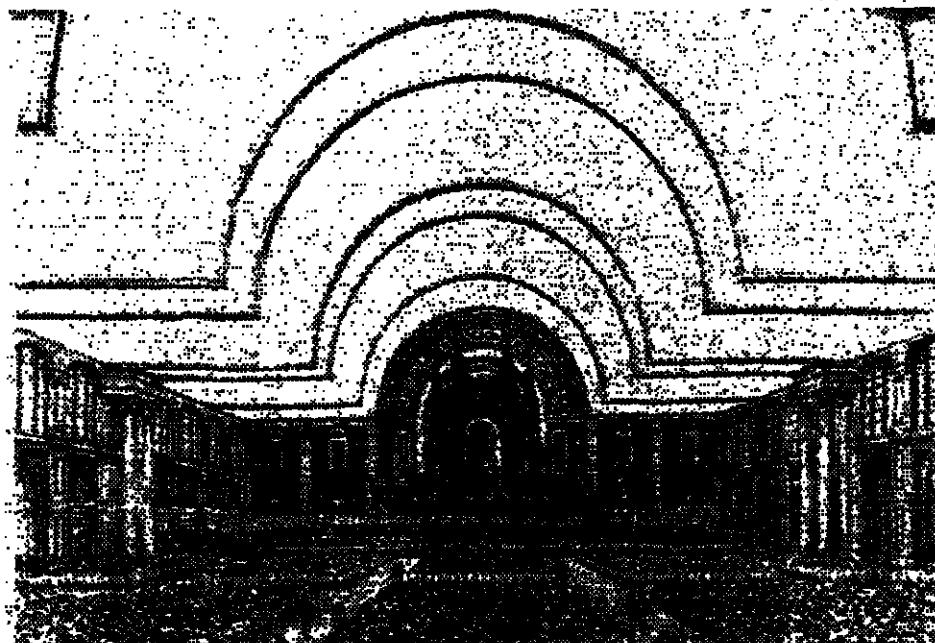
In the past, most hotels were guilty of failing to provide adequate information in a form of practical value to conference clients. Now, however, leading hotel groups like Holiday Inns, Thistle and THF are providing conference brochures for their properties that set out much of the essential information in a useable form.

Room dimensions and plans are now becoming commonplace, for example, and it is even better if, like THF, there is standardization of brochure format for all properties, so that proper comparisons can easily be made.

Sadly, there are still too many hotels that fail to come up to the high standards required. To them, the conference guest is still a second-class citizen who fortuitously provides revenue during slack periods.

They have only themselves to blame if they fail to get their share of a lucrative and fast expanding market.

Eric Rymer



A wide and varied choice of venue greets the conference goer: An artist's impression in the top picture shows the Great Hall at Alexandra Palace set for conference. The Bournemouth International Centre, top right, undergoes stringent security checks before a Tory Party conference, and, above left, the Olympia Conference Centre scheduled to open in September 1987. The successful Manchester exhibition complex, above right, was 70 per cent booked in its first year.

## All hands to meet on deck

The majority of conferences in Britain are held in hotel function rooms. So far as conference organizers are concerned, these rooms are perfectly adequate for their needs. But an increasing number are recognizing that there can be advantages in using other venues.

Country houses, for example, have a gracious atmosphere and according to Lord Bradford, owner of Weston Park in Shropshire, provide an environment that is very personal.

Like Brockett Hall near Welwyn, Weston Park can accommodate groups over-

nights, but not every country house has the ability to do this. Hagley Hall near Birmingham, for example, can be used only for meetings and entertaining. Even so, Hagley is achieving considerable business success in the conference and incentives markets.

The one problem that virtually every country house shares, however, is that the rooms available for meetings are relatively small.

An increasing number of companies are overcoming this difficulty by using temporary buildings such as Tunnel Vision from Owen Brown in Loughborough, which pro-

vides a blacked out meeting space with raked seating for up to 750 people.

Obviously all the services have to be brought in, but Tunnel Vision can provide a conference room where the permanent facilities are limited.

Although some country houses are available on an exclusive use basis, a cruise ship can provide the ultimate choice.

Companies like P&O are achieving success, but the originators of ship board conferences appear to be the Finns.

The Finnjet has been providing conference facilities for many years, but it has been overtaken in quality. The M.V. Mariella, for example, has a self contained conference area with a 300 seat raked auditorium and a variety of other meeting rooms. The one drawback with all these ships is that they are, first and foremost, ferries, although the standards on board are better than many first class hotels. A maritime venue can be found without ever leaving London. HMS Belfast is the last surviving Royal Navy cruiser from the Second World War and is moored on the Thames. The largest meeting room can take 125 delegates, theatre style with the Admiral's Quarters providing space for a boardroom layout for 20 people.

The range of alternative venues throughout the country is vast and growing all the time. Indeed, any organizer who is looking for somewhere different should have no difficulty in finding something to meet his needs.

KC

## Faces to charm the crowds

Since the days of the silent films, well known faces have been able to draw a crowd. In the 1920s, Randolph Valentine was guaranteed to have hundreds of women swooning wherever he appeared. Today, a wide choice of famous faces can be hired to draw a crowd, but they have to be used with care.

As Jo Peters, one of a growing band of people who specialise in providing personalities for exhibitions and conferences points out: if the right crowd is to be attracted, then the right face has to be used.

"You have to know who the exhibitor is selling to before you can select the right personality for them," she says. This is less of a problem with public shows since exhibitors at these events are likely to be selling to a wider range of people.

Even then, however, there are pitfalls. Although high earners do watch Eastenders for example, many are reluctant to admit that they are fans, and may pass by a stand where one of the stars of that show is appearing.



The "Eastenders" stars: A big draw but will everyone stop and talk to them?

When the personality has been selected and booked, a full briefing will be necessary. The face needs to know what he or she is expected to do, what business the exhibitor is in and what products or services he is promoting.

Even so, it is unlikely that the personality will endorse the exhibitor's products. According to Jo Peters, this is becoming a more frequent point for discussion when personalities are booked.

If a sales message is to be delivered, there is a cheaper alternative than a personality. In recent years, radio controlled robots have become increasingly popular at exhibitions. Robots such as Denby are able to engage passers by in conversation and even stop people in their tracks. Provided Denby's operator is given a full brief, he can make sales points during the exhibition.

But Denby is unusual. The famous faces who are commonly used for personal appearances rely on their fame to attract visitors. It is then up to the exhibitor to deliver the sales message.

There is little doubt that personalities will continue to be used at exhibitions even if it is merely because exhibitors like their stands to look busy. The right face can achieve that.

KC

## Centres emerging by the thousand

One of the 10 commandments of organizing conferences and exhibitions is to plan ahead: they can take anything from two to 10 years to set up. Even smaller business seminars, a growth area, need to be planned well in advance in order to book the best venue.

The National Convention Bureau, a division of the British Association of Conference Towns (BACT), runs a free advice and information service for meetings, conferences, exhibitions and incentives destinations. Specific needs are discussed and a computer print-out produced.

Lloyd McLean, the BACT director, who is also chief executive of the British Exhibition Venues Association, said: "Our service, financed by members' fees, is impartial and clients are not being directed to specific hotels or conference centres. We urge people to visit venues, consider possibilities and arrange meetings with the local authority conference officers concerned."

Conference Care, started in 1984, has a computerized data bank of nearly 3,000 venues and will also negotiate bookings. Both services are free.

A recently published book, *How to Organize a Better Conference*, by Ken Clayton, tells you where to turn for information and help and covers every aspect of conference planning.

Described as the "meeting planner's bible", *The Conference Blue Book*, published by Spectrum Communications since 1978, lists 2,500 venues in the 1986/87 edition. With its companion, *The Conference Green Book*, a guide to unusual settings, they cost £35 the pair through Spectrum Communications.

Publications by the British Tourist Authority (BTA) and the English Tourist Board (ETB) concentrate on directing British towns and cities with conference facilities to organizations likely to be

holding conferences and looking for venues.

These include the ETB's *What Conferences? 1987*, listing associations with anniversary events they might be celebrating; the BTA International Conference Calendar 1987-1997 listing forthcoming conferences; and the BTA's *Unusual Venues*, a new book.

The ETB's Conference Data Bank, researched by Middlessex Polytechnic, gives full details of more than 5,000 conferences and meetings to help conference centres increase their business.

### Source of information:

British Association of Conference Towns (BACT), 65 Duffield Road, Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN11 1LB. Tel. 0822 33442. British Tourist Authority (BTA), 100 Strand, London WC2R 0AL. Tel. 01-445 9000. Conference Care, PO Box 12, York YO1 1YJ. Tel. 0904 65310. (BTA) Full directory listing of all travel and holiday packages for conferences. Conference Care, 100 Strand, London WC2R 0AL. Tel. 0224 327766.

Publications: *How to Organize a Better Conference* by Ken Clayton, published by Butterworths, price £19.95. *The Conference Blue Book* and *The Conference Green Book* published by Spectrum Communications Ltd, Spectrum House, 191 The Vale, London W8 7DS. Tel. 01-474 4444.

IF

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The Conference Forum  
The Southwark Room London E1 8DX  
Telephone: 01-461 5174

KC

## On the big screens

Audio visual equipment is now an inseparable part of exhibitions. Slide/tape programmes, video players, interactive video and multiple television systems are all commonplace.

At major exhibitions, there will often be exhibitors who have large displays of multiple television screens. Each screen is capable of showing one part of a total picture which is spread across as many as 48 separate screens.

The creative possibilities that the system presents are impressive and, from a distance, the effect can be stunning. A prime example was a programme that was shown on the concourse of Euston station. Yet these systems often cannot be seen from a distance and so the relatively poor quality of the picture becomes painfully evident.

The problem stems from the fact that the industry is always quick to latch on to

new technologies, sometimes without thinking about whether or not it is suited to a specific use.

The same is often true of interactive video. This is the marriage of a computer with a video disc. The viewer is asked questions and is shown sections of the video programme, which is chosen as a result of the answers he gives.

Used properly, the system is extremely effective, particularly for training.

That use does avoid one of the more frequent mistakes made in video programmes for exhibition use. If the computer program has been designed efficiently, then a visitor can select the part of the video that he wishes to see.

At least one experienced producer claims that video programmes for exhibitions should last no more than five minutes. "People just won't stand around for longer than that," he claims.

KC

## Imperial College Conference Centre

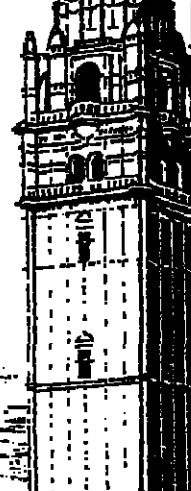
Situated on the boundary of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and the City of Westminster, the area for Museums, Parks, The Royal Albert Hall and Knightsbridge and High Street Kensington shopping.

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FOR DETAILS OF AVAILABILITY AND CURRENT BROCHURE CONTACT: The Conference Office, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ. Tel: 01-859 5111 Ext. 3183. Telex: 261503



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Contact: Tony Miles, Director of Public Services, Harrogate International Centre, North Yorkshire, HG1 5LA, Great Britain. Tel. (0423) 68051



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## CONFERENCE GUERNSEY

To: Michael Paul, Conference Officer, Dept. 17, Guernsey Conference Bureau, PO Box 23, White Rock, Guernsey, G.I. Tel. 0481 26611.

Please send me a Guernsey Conference Information Dossier

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

DAY

## UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER CHAIR PATHOL

The University of Manchester is seeking applications for the post of Chair of Pathology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the Department of Pathology. The post is full-time and requires a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of pathology. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Pathology, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. Closing date: 15th February 1987.

## FINANCIAL SECRETS TO THE C

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## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choice

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## Horse sense for school leavers

Working with horses can mean many things to many people. For the horse industry, it is somewhere between the extremes that they would like to promote and create an industry with uniform standards of horse care and stable management.

Recently, different groups of people, all involved with horses, got together to create the Horse Industry: an umbrella heading, collectively seeking to create standards, detailed in their booklet, *Levels of Horse Care and Stable Management*. Into this industry the Manpower Services Commission saw fit to add a course, *Working with Horses*, to their Young Training Schemes.

Until the advent of the YTS course, the only way for the majority of people to enter the horse world would be through the British Horse Society (BHS). Some, wishing to work with horses would first find a BHS-approved riding centre and then ask to be taken on as a working pupil. The pupil pays towards board and lodging, perhaps £15 per week, living as part of a team of stable hands, grooms and instructors.

The pupil would work, usually long hours, in the stables, looking after horses, mucking out stables, cleaning the yard, tacking up and feeding the horses, and in return for the work the pupil receives practical experience, plus riding lessons and lectures.

£40 a week for a  
pupil instructor

These lectures cover different aspects of horse care, veterinary knowledge, stable management and riding. As a working pupil you work towards your BHS exams, possibly after one or two years taking your assistant instructor's certificate. This would then give you teaching experience and put you on a salary of £40 per week or so, from here you may decide to find work within the industry or to continue as a working pupil, going towards the next stage, the Intermediate Instructor's Certificate. This can take another two or three years.

In the horse industry the life of a student can span many years. From BHS, stage one, to the instructor's certificate may take 10 years or more.

The majority of working pupils in the horse industry are women. According to Angela De Smith, an assistant instructor and pupil worker at Ashdown Forest Riding School, women generally have more dedication than men. An essential ingredient, it seems, to last the course in the horse world.

Angela works at a BHS-approved riding centre, and since passing her A.I. her work at the stables consists mainly of teaching, with a bit of livery thrown in for variety. Livery work is looking after horses that private owners pay to keep in stables, caring for the horses and exercising them.

"I like my work to be varied", says Angela. "Once I pass my Intermediate Instructor's certificate, there will be

Show ring glamour  
apart, working with  
horses can provide  
a career which is  
both satisfying and  
demanding, says  
Janis Mackay

more doors open for me. I'd like to work more with dressage so I'd find someone who specialised in this and ask to work for them." Working for someone is one way of getting on without necessarily having money behind you.

"It's a bit like the disciple finding his guru", says Angela, "you find someone you admire and ask to work for them. Through caring for the horses, grooming them, perhaps accompanying the teacher or boss to shows and having lessons, you can learn so much." Learning the tricks of the trade in the horse industry means getting right down to basics - through not being afraid to jump in and scrub, or jump over and even off Bumps and bruises, cracked teeth and broken bones can also be part and parcel of the rider's life.

"Some people come to work with horses expecting glamour and prestige", says Angela, "but that romantic picture is soon destroyed and such people soon leave. It's a tough life really. The hours are often long and the work quite physically demanding. As a student money can be tight, especially when you are starting out in a BHS school. At the same time it's a secure world - you know where your next meal is coming from and there's a healthy rhythm of the day that you soon fit in to."

Apart from the BHS, who are the main governing body within the horse industry, and their numerous riding centres, with openings for young pupil workers, plus their ladder of exams, there now exists something quite new to the industry. That is the aforementioned YTS "Working with Horses" course. Here, school leavers aged 16 and 17, without necessarily riches or 'O' levels, are able to learn the basic skills in all aspects of horse care, riding and stable management.

Julian Campbell is the equine studies lecturer at Plumpton Agricultural College, in Sussex, where he teaches YTS students. He is very enthusiastic about this course and welcomes it as a healthy balance within the horse industry. "There are two extremes in the industry", he says, "that is hard labour and even horse abuse, and then there's the spotlight on the glamour. People within the industry would like to reduce the stigma and build up the quality."

"I feel that the YTS course gives youngsters the chance to realise dreams and it gives them flavours of different avenues of work. Later on a student will normally choose to specialise in certain areas. These might include: teaching, dressage, competing, livery, eventing, breeding, racing...but in the early stages it is important to get a good grounding in all the practical aspects of horse care and stable management."

"Because the nature of the work is practical we have students here at the college for only 13 weeks in the year. The rest of the time they are attached to a Work Experience Provider (WEP) and here the student will work at stables, plus, depending on the situation, also receiving lessons and lectures."

A YTS student receives an allowance of £27.50 per week. The course is open to school leavers, lasting one or two years, depending on the age of the student and the facilities of the college. At the end of the course the graduate should be able to find work in a riding centre, perhaps as a groom or stable hand - and go on learning from there."

Captain Mark Phillips is well known for his involvement and achievements in the horse world. When speaking of this work he emphasises, adding his voice to the chorus, that horse work is not glamour and prestige but a lot of hard work, the hours are often long and the

Rapport needed  
with countryside

work physically demanding.

In looking for someone to look after his horses he would look for someone who is responsible, sensible and with a genuine care for horses. "Working with horses is not an easily definable job", he says, "and can hardly be compared with working in town for instance. Working with animals is not a nine-to-five job; they need caring for every day."

"I would say that to succeed in this work you need to have a healthy relationship with the countryside - to enjoy open air and nature. It really depends on what you want to do in life; if horses are for you then opportunities are there. If you're looking to earn a fortune and work in centrally-heated offices then this won't be what you want in life. Because to work with horses is not simply to choose a job - but to enter a way of life."

Learning, developing further skills, passing further exams...there is no end to development and Julian would recommend a healthy bout of ambition in order to get on in the horse world. And at 28 years of age, with already a string of certificates behind him, Julian certainly has ambition. As well as being a chief instructor and lecturer, he is also a BHS examiner, dressage judge, competitor and family man with two children.

Doors then, are there to be opened. Jobs are there to be done; the horse industry is one of the few to boast a healthy employment market.

ASTON UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT CENTRE  
CORPORATE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Corporate Management Division, headed by Professor E.W. Davis, provides a significant input into integrated degree programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Specialist options include Market Research, Consumer Behaviour, International Marketing, Business Finance, Taxation and International Finance, as well as mainstream courses in Financial and Management Accounting. Contract research programmes cover the organisation of management accounting and currency risk management in U.K. companies.

## Lectureship in Marketing

Ref. 8667/2

While the successful candidate will be expected to have a proven commitment to teaching and research, relevant business experience will be welcome. Applicants will be welcome from either young graduates with exceptional promise or successful practitioners contemplating a career change.

## Lectureship/Senior Teaching Fellow in Accounting

Ref. 8668/2

A qualified graduate accountant with either teaching and research backgrounds or with relevant practical experience, is sought, to play an active role in teaching and to contribute towards course development in the Management Centre.

## STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT &amp; POLICY STUDIES DIVISION

Successful candidates for the following post will be members of this active division of the Management Centre. Ideally, candidates will have a good first degree and a higher degree in a relevant area of management, with practical experience in either Marketing or Strategic Management. Every opportunity will be given for successful candidates to further their research and consultancy interests.

## Teaching Fellow in Strategic Management

Ref. 8672/2

The chief responsibilities of this post, will be the teaching of Business Policy and Strategic Management to undergraduate and postgraduate students and contributing to the development of post-experience courses for industry and commerce.

## SALARIES

Lectureship - will be within, and may be up to the maximum of, the range £8,020-£15,700 per annum.  
Teaching Fellow - will be within the range £8,020 to £18,625 per annum.  
Senior Teaching Fellow - will be within the range £14,870 to £18,625 per annum.

All salaries are presently under review.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from: The Personnel Officer (Academic Staff), quoting the appropriate Reference Number, Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET.

Tel: 021 359 0870 (24-hour answer-phone).  
Closing date for the receipt of applications for post Ref. 8668/2 is 6th February 1987.  
Closing date for receipt of applications for posts Refs. 8667/2 and 8672/2 is 31st March 1987.



ASTON UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY  
OF WARWICKSenior Assistant  
Registrar (Personnel)

£14,870-£18,625 p.a. (under review)

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Assistant Registrar (Personnel). The successful candidate will be in charge of the Personnel Office and responsible to the Registrar for all aspects of personnel administration for academic and non-academic staff, including industrial relations. Some committee serving will also be involved.

Candidates should be good honours graduates, with significant experience in the personnel field, preferably within a University. A personnel qualification could be an advantage, but applications will also be considered from non-specialists with relevant University experience.

Salary on Administrative Grade III scale.  
Further particulars and application forms, returnable by 6th February 1987, from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627) quoting Ref. No. 25/28/86/1.

Faculty Positions  
Faculty of Management

The University of Calgary, Faculty of Management, is seeking qualified individuals to fill positions in Accounting, Finance, Operations Management, Management of Organizations and Human Resources, Management Information Systems, Marketing, and Policy and Environment. The positions have been created as a result of an expansion of Management Programs at the University. Candidates with a Ph.D. or DBA are preferred.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

The University of Calgary offers programs at the Bachelors, Masters and Doctoral levels. A relatively young institution, it provides a stimulating research and teaching environment. The Faculty of Management, accredited by AACSB, offers instruction at the Bachelor of Commerce and Masters in Business Administration levels. It is housed in Scurfield Hall, a new building designed specifically to meet the needs of management education.

Calgary, with a population of over 600,000, is situated in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies. The city is Canada's oil capital and one of the country's major financial centres. The new Centre for the Performing Arts houses two permanent theatre groups and a concert hall. A variety of sports activities are available for both the spectator and the participant. The mountains, less than an hour's drive to the West, provide summer and winter recreational opportunities. In 1988, Calgary will host the 1988 Winter Olympic Games.

A recruiting team from the Faculty of Management will be visiting various locations in England from February 9-13 inclusive. If you would like to meet with a representative during that period, please write to:

Dr. J.R. Brent Ritchie, Associate Dean  
(Research and Development)  
The University of Calgary  
Faculty of Management  
2500 University Drive N.W.  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

UNIVERSITY OF  
MANCHESTER  
CHAIR OF  
PATHOLOGY

The University invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for appointment to a Chair of Pathology. Candidates should possess a qualification registrable with the General Medical Council, have a proven record of excellence in research in any area of pathology, and substantial experience in teaching, administration and the provision of histopathology services. The Central Manchester Health Authority is prepared to offer an honorary consultant contract to the successful, suitably qualified, applicant. The salary will be in the normal professional range for full-time clinical appointments with superannuation.

Applications (one copy suitable for photographic reproduction) giving full details of qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained, and be received by him not later than February 27th, 1987. Please quote reference 261/86/71. Overseas candidates may apply by air mail letter in the first instance.

THE CITY  
UNIVERSITY  
Professor

## in Optometry and Visual Science

Applications are invited for the post of Professor in the Department of Optometry and Visual Science.

The University regards this as an important post for the future of one of its major departments and wishes to appoint a person of standing in the optometry profession who will play a leading role in the expansion of research. The post could be associated with the Headship of the department, which is vacant following the untimely death of Professor Gerald Dunn.

Salary will be on the professorial range, minimum £19,010 plus £1,297 per annum London Allowance (under review).

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01-253 4399 Ext. 3035. Closing date 14th February 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN  
CHAIR OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
OCCUPATIONAL  
MEDICINE

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for the above post, which has been established by the University on funds provided by BP, Esso and Shell.

The holder will assume leadership of the Department and preferably should have wide experience in the field of occupational medicine; the appointee will be expected to pursue research primarily in occupational medicine and to participate in the teaching programme of the Department. Candidates with appropriate experience in environmental physiology and medicine would be considered. It is anticipated that the University Health Board will award the successful candidate Honorary Consultant Status.

Salary on Range £23,500 to £30,340.

Further particulars and application forms from The Personnel Office, The University, Regent Walk, Aberdeen AB9 1FX with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 27 February 1987 (Ref No. 22/86/9).

UNIVERSITY OF  
SOUTHAMPTON

## PROFESSOR OF LAW

Candidates are invited for a Chair in Law from applications with specialised interests in any branch of legal studies. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications (9 copies from persons in the UK) should be sent before 28 February, 1987.

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TO THE COURT

A vacancy exists for a senior officer to become Financial Secretary to the Court and Head of the Finance and Statistics Division, a post which occupies a key place in the financial administration of the University. The C.F.S. is the supreme statutory authority in all matters relating to the custody, control and disposition of funds and investments of the federal University of London.

The Finance and Statistics Division is responsible for preparing the distribution of recurrent and equipment grants, monitoring student numbers and the presentation of financial staff, compilation and statistical data, including the University Statistical Record. The Division plays an essential part in determining grant allocation and other policy decisions in respect of allocation and student numbers and the Head of the Division would be expected to participate in the development of such policy.

Applicants must possess a degree or professional qualification, together with a breadth of administrative experience necessary to deal with a wide range of policy matters. The post is remunerated within Grade IV of the national salary scales for academically-related staff in Universities, the minimum salary for which is £9,010 (under review) plus London Allowance of £1,297 p.a.

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Manager, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. Telephone 01-435 8900 ext 3248. Closing date 6th February 1987.

UNIVERSITY  
OF  
SOUTHAMPTON  
DEPARTMENT OF  
PHYSIOLOGY AND  
PHARMACOLOGY  
LECTURESHP

Applications are invited for a lectureship (3 years in the first instance) in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology in the School of Chemical and Physiological Sciences. The successful candidate will be medical graduate with a higher degree in a physiological science who has an established record in developmental neurobiology. The recently appointed head of the department, Professor N.R. Saunders, is setting up a laboratory of developmental neurobiology; other related research interests in the department include neuropharmacology and neurochemistry. The successful candidate will teach medical students in the integrated systems course and science students in the School's unit course system.

The appointment will be made on the Lecturer's scale £20,020 - £15,700 per annum (under review).

Enquiries may be made to Professor N.R. Saunders, Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Southampton, Bassett-Crescent East, Southampton, SO8 3TH.

Applications (7 copies form applicants in the U.K. and one from others) should be sent to Mr A.J. Small, The University, Highfield, Southampton, SO8 5NH, giving a brief curriculum vitae and the names and addresses and telephone numbers of three referees, and should be sent by 23 January, 1987. Please quote ref. no. 45/AJS/87/1.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
SENIOR  
LECTURER/LECTURER  
IN LAW

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship/Lectureship in the Department of Law. The Faculty of Law contains a Department of Law for undergraduate studies leading to the LLB degree and a Master of Laws (LLM) programme as well as a Department of Professional Legal Education (for practice-oriented studies leading to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws, undertaken by graduates (intending to become lawyers). Applicants should possess a good degree in law, preferably to a higher degree, and a proven interest in and capacity for research. Experience of practice in Hong Kong or a similar jurisdiction would be an additional though not a necessary qualification. Applicants with any field of interest will be considered.

Annual salaries (superannuable) are on the scales: Senior Lecturer HK\$274,950-369,360 (9 points) (approx. £24,770-33,270). Lecturer HK\$176,880-265,580 (11 points) (approx. £15,930-26,530) (Sterling equivalents as at 4.12.86).

Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. At current rates, salaries tax will not exceed 17% of gross income. Housing benefits at a rental of 7% of salary, children's education allowances, leave, and medical benefits are provided.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Aps), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, or from the Appointments Unit, Registry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Closes: 16 February 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF  
ST. ANDREWS

Applications are invited for the BUCHANAN CHAIR OF FRENCH which will fall vacant in October, 1987. Salary within the professorial range.

Applications in typescript with the names of three referees should be sent by 12th February 1987 to the Senate Nominations Officer, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ from whom further particulars may be obtained shortly.

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL &  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE  
(London School of Economics)  
ASSISTANT  
LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from graduate, professionally qualified, librarians for a post of Assistant Librarian, initially to work within the Official Publications and Serials Department of the Library's Technical Services Division.

The British Library of Political & Economic Science is the principal research library for the Social Sciences in the UK and the working library of the London School of Economics. Some 12,900 Serial titles are currently received and the library maintains extensive collections of Government and other official publications. Relevant professional experience would be an advantage; some knowledge of Western European Languages would be an additional recommendation. Some evening and Saturday duties in the Reader Services Division will be required. Salary will be on the Assistant Librarian scale (A 23,000 - £12,780, under review, plus £1,297 a year London Allowance). Annual leave entitlement is 25 days, plus extra days at Christmas and Easter. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Academic Staffing and Personnel Office of the London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 0AE (Tel 01-404 4769). Applications must be received by 9 February 1987.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE  
BURSARSHIP

The College is seeking to appoint a Bursar who will assume office on 1 July 1987 or as soon thereafter as possible. The successful candidate will also be placed in a Fellowship.

The Bursar is responsible for all matters affecting the investments, finances and legal position of the College. If the Bursar is not already a Teaching Fellow of the University of Cambridge, he or she will also be responsible for the College's major building and repair works, conferences, and other matters. In addition, a Bursar who is not a University Teaching Fellow and who is not given substantial academic responsibilities in the College will be expected to be an Honorary Bursar or Steward.

The second for a University Teaching Fellow will be settled according to circumstances; that for a full-time College officer will be settled according to the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate, within the range £18,625-£22,805. (This range is currently under review.)

Further particulars of the post and the College may be obtained from:

The Master's Secretary,  
St Catharine's College,  
Cambridge, CB2 1RL.

MONASH  
UNIVERSITY  
Melbourne, AustraliaSIR OWEN DIXON AND  
SIR JOHN BARRY  
CHAIRS OF LAW

Applications are invited for appointment to the Sir Owen Dixon and Sir John Barry Chairs of Law to be held in the Faculty of Law. This Faculty was established in 1964. Since then six Chairs of Law plus the Deanship (which carries a Chair of Law) have been established.

Applications will be considered from scholars in any field of Law for the Chairs, although strengths in commercial law might be an advantage. The suitable appointees would be expected to undertake leadership in teaching, scholarship, and creative administration. In particular, the Faculty has strong commitments to further developing its extensive undergraduate programme, including the clinical programme, a wide-ranging post-graduate programme, and its innovative and dynamic Centre for Commercial Law and Applied Legal Research which is responsible for in-depth further education, links with the professions and business, and applied research primarily in areas of commercial law. The successful candidates would be expected to provide academic leadership, involve themselves in the administration of the Faculty and participate actively in various aspects of Faculty and University life. Enquiries concerning degree courses, subjects taught in the Faculty, Faculty resources and responsibilities, and the resources and work of the Centre should be addressed to the Dean, Professor Robert Baxt.

Salary \$A58,348 per annum. Superannuation, travel and removal allowance, and temporary housing assistance.

Information on application procedure and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia, or the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Aps), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications should reach the Registrar not later than 20 March 1987. Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

26/1/87 15:30



## EDUCATIONAL

## POSTS

# TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

## HEAD OF JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Head of the Junior Department to succeed Mrs. Lettice Stuart in September 1987. The post is regarded as part-time, but a suitable teacher of musicianship or general music studies could be appointed to a Lectureship in the senior College.

Further particulars and application form from the Assistant to the Administrator, Trinity College of Music, 11-13 Mandeville Place, London, W1M 6AQ (Tel. 01-935 5773) to be returned to the Vice-Principal by 16th February 1987.

# AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (AUL) VACANCIES

AUL's "Distance Learning Centre" which is an Open University style institution, is seeking an Assistant Faculty in all subjects, acting as Study Guide who supervises students, and a full-time Lecturer in the same subject. Current remuneration (£200 p.a.) is under review. A PhD degree is preferred. Recently retired university college teachers are encouraged to apply. Possibility exists of full-time faculty position in AUL at a later stage. Please send detailed CV to: REGISTRAR, AUL, P.O. Box 188, London SW17 8SR. (Tel. 543 5882)

# FERNHILL MANOR SCHOOL, Hants

Applications are invited for the appointment of Bursar and Clerk to the Governors of this Independent Girls' School (Day and Boarding) of 300 girls.

Details (S.A.E.) from The Bursar, Fernhill Manor School, New Milton, Hants, BH25 5JL (0425) 611090. Reply by 2nd Feb. 1987.

# ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

We are looking for an outgoing, bright, ambitious, and responsible person, preferably a graduate interested in a career in academic administration - for our large and busy College Registry.

The successful applicant will be involved in the processing of enquiries and admissions to our G.C.E. Degree, and Professional Training Courses. As our systems are all computerized some keyboard skills are an advantage, but not essential.

Initial salary in the range of £7000 - £7500. Apply in writing, enclosing full CV, and the names of two referees to:

The Registrar, Hibernia Law Tutors, 280 Greyhound Road, London W14 5RY

# AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (AUL) VACANCIES

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# PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL

### King Street, Hammersmith, London W6 9LR

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1987

MAIN SCHOOL. Entrance examinations for boys whose date of birth is between 1st September 1975 and 31st August 1976 will be held on Saturday, 7th February 1987, followed by a further examination on Sunday, 8th February 1987. For further details see prospectus on request.

A number of Assistant Places, as well as full-time places, will be awarded on the results of these examinations. Further information on September 1987 will be sent to all parents.

Closing date for entry to the examination is Friday 23rd January.

## SIXTH FORM ENTRY

Applications for Sixth Form entry should be made by letter to the Headmaster. Some Assistant Places as well as full-time places are available for pupils entering on A-Level courses.

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

Entrance examinations for boys whose date of birth is between 1st September 1977 and 31st August 1978 will be held on Saturday, 7th February 1987, followed by a further examination on Sunday, 8th February 1987. For further details see prospectus on request.

Further information on September 1987 will be sent to all parents. Closing date for entry to the examination is Friday, 20th February.

Successful candidates will join the main school or the Preparatory Department in September.

Application form and further particulars from: The Headmaster's Secretary, Latymer Upper School, King Street, London W6 9LR (Tel. 01 741-1851)

# COURSES

## FRENCH COURSES FOR 8-18 YEAR OLDS

Learn French in an interesting and vital way in the beautiful Dordogne. Short courses, total immersion language laboratories, video, TV, bilingual French staff. Visits - Chateaux, caves and historic towns. Activities include tennis, horse riding, canoeing and cooking.

Further details: L'Ecole Française, 24250 Vergennes-de-Domme, France. Telephone (010) 33 53 29 53 15

or The Secretary, Hampshire Tutorials Ltd, 28 Melton Court, London SW7 3JQ. Telephone 01-894 0744

## COURSES STARTING IN JANUARY

### UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL COLLEGE

Established 1889

GCE 'O' AND 'A' LEVEL TUTORIAL

The oldest and most experienced Tutorial College in London

A few places left in some subjects.

For Prospectus: 108 Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LA. Telephone: 01-580 4676 (24 hours)

## ASHBOURNE

O & A EXETER REVISION IN LONDON

SPECIALISTS: MATHEMATICS, ECONOMICS & SCIENCES, EXPANDED ARTS FACULTY.

The Vice President, Ashbourne Tutors, 4011 Kensington High St., London W8 5EG.

TEL: 01-937 3555

## SCHOLARSHIPS

### ETON COLLEGE

Junior Scholarships

Up to six Junior Scholarships are offered to young boys, of outstanding promise. Candidates must be aged 10 on 1st September 1987 and must be attending a country or voluntary primary school. After two years at a selected preparatory school as a day scholar, the holder of a Junior Scholarship takes up a reserved place at Eton. Full financial assistance covering both schools is provided where needed. The 1987 Junior Scholarship examinations will be held at Eton on 25th and 26th January. The closing date for applications is 2nd March.

Application forms and all further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 6DL

## TUITION

### IS YOUR CHILD DYSLLEXIC?

READING/MATHS problems? our unique programme guarantees results. Short intensive courses.

Details 01-940 5612

# All Saints Church

## MARGARET STREET W.1.

Wishes to appoint a new PRINCIPAL

for the Institute of Christian Studies

A person of flair and vision is required to take up the appointment in September 1987 in anticipation of the projected re-opening of the Institute.

Further details and form of application from: The Administrator, 7 Margaret Street London W1N 8JQ

## WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

HMC 13-18 CO-ED

Boarding/day 400 pupils 130 in VI form

Vacancies for three outstanding graduates occur in September 1987 due to retirements:

1. HEAD OF CHEMISTRY
2. LINGUIST - FRENCH with some GERMAN
3. MATHEMATICIAN

The teaching will be to GCSE and A/S level. The third vacancy can either be solely for Mathematics or may be combined with some Science teaching (preferably Physics) or Geography to GCSE. Suitably qualified graduates are invited to apply for any of these possibilities.

A willingness to assist in extra-curricular activities and games coaching or supervision is essential. Salaries are linked to Burnham and will depend on qualifications and experience. Single accommodation can be provided in School property if required.

Applications with c.v. and the names of two referees should be sent to the Headmaster, Wellingborough School, Northamptonshire NN8 2BX.

## THE ANDREW W. MELLON FELLOWSHIPS IN BRITISH ART

Under the auspices of the Yale Center for British Art a non-American citizen, normally under 30, holding a degree, or in exceptional circumstances, equivalent qualifications, with special interest in British art history, will be selected for one year's residence in America. The grant includes a living stipend (£7,500), round trip air fares from London, and a travel grant. Enquiries and application should be sent to the Director of Studies, The Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, 20 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NP. Applications, which must arrive by Monday, 16th February, 1987 should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, preferably recent instructors.

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# Girls' Public Day School Trust

## SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL (GIRLS 5 - 18)

Applications are invited for the post of HEAD

which will become vacant from 1st January 1988 upon the retirement of the present Headmistress, Miss M.I.J. Hamilton, B.A.

There are 419 girls in the Senior School including a Sixth Form of 77, and 216 in the Junior School. The Head has responsibility for both Senior and Junior Schools. Salary: Burnham Group 5.

The School participates in the Government's Assisted Places Scheme.

For further particulars and an application form write to The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AN. Closing date for applications: Friday 30th January, 1987.

## SHROPSHIRE Sports Development Officer

SALARY Burnham scale 2/3 (maximum £12,627)

Required from 1st April 1987 if possible

This is a new post established by the Shropshire County and District Committee with the support of the Sports Council and Football association.

Further details and application forms are available from

The County Education Officer, Education Dept, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY2 6ND (SAE).

Closing Date: 3rd February 1987.

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# DIARY OF THE TIMES CLASSIFIED

## MONDAY

Education: University Appointments, Prep & Public School Appointments, Educational Courses, Scholarships and Fellowships. La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments.

## TUESDAY

Computer Horizons: Computer Appointments with editorial. Legal Appointments: Solicitors, Commercial Lawyers, Legal Officers, Private & Public Practice. Legal La Crème for top legal secretaries. Public Sector Appointments.

## WEDNESDAY

La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments. Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Rentals, with editorial. Antiques and Collectables.

## THURSDAY

General Appointments: Management and Executive appointments with editorial. La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments.

## FRIDAY

Motors: A complete car buyer's guide with editorial. Business to Business: Business opportunities, franchises etc. with editorial. Restaurant Guide. (Monthly)

## SATURDAY

Overseas and UK Holidays: Villas/Cottages, Hotels, Flights etc.

## THE WORLD FAMOUS PERSONAL COLUMN, INCLUDING RENTALS, APPEARS EVERY DAY.

Fill in the coupon and attach it to your advertisement, written on a separate piece of paper, allowing 28 letters and spaces per line. Rates are: Linage £4.00 per line (min. 3 lines); Boxed Display £23 per single column centimetre; Court & Social £6 per line. All rates subject to 15% VAT. Send to: Shirley Margolis, Group Classified Advertisement Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd., PO Box 484, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone (Daytime) \_\_\_\_\_ Date of insertion \_\_\_\_\_ (Please allow three working days prior to insertion date.) Use your Access, Visa, Amex or Diners cards.

# SUPER SECRETARIES

## DEBORAH IS OUR CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY

She is leaving him for another division within the Company and we are looking for her replacement. As well as having excellent shorthand and typing skills, she has managed to ease the load of our very busy Chairman by being an extremely competent PA. If you would like to work for a well established food importers/distributors, based a stone's throw from Epsom (BR station) and can emulate Deborah's skills plus a working knowledge of French and German, please apply in writing to:

Mrs J. Suter, Financial Director, Winterbottom Darby & Company Limited, 16 Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 2SN.

## A TRADITIONAL HOTEL IN MAYFAIR W.1

Requires an assistant secretary for general hotel correspondence. Good accurate typing essential and also the ability to work on own initiative. The position would suit a good college leaver. Very good working conditions with free food provided whilst on duty. For further details please telephone:

01-491 0543 (No Agencies)



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MARKETING IN CHELSEA  
£9,500 + early review

Working for a Senior Consultant with a great sense of fun in this lively co specialising in new food and drink products your sense of humour & easy going willingness are just as important as your good typing & 80 S/H. This co would suit a hard working but very social candidate wanting involvement. Age 22+.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

CAREER OPPORTUNITY  
KNIGHTSBRIDGE - 9.5K

The Client Services Director of an International Management Consultancy needs a bright, mature PA to team the business. You should be in your late 30's - early 40's, have a commercial brain and a willingness and aptitude to learn. Your SH/typing skills will be accurate rather than superb but your contribution to the fundamental business of the company will be far more relevant.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

ENTRY INTO PR  
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This co only recruit candidates with PR potential as they wish them to move eventually into exec positions. You should be looking for your 1st/2nd job with min 50 typing AND willingness to use it lots, have a keenness to learn the business & be a lively mature personality of good appearance. WP exp useful. Age 18+. Salary £7,500.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
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SW1 - 11K  
plus fabulous perks

The London office of a major international company requires a bright and breezy PA/Secretary for its top directors. This is NOT a career move as you are looking for an honest senior secretary role in a caring, warm and friendly company that has beautiful offices, then this is for you. You will probably be in your mid 20's, have superb skills at 100/80 and an excellent command of the English language.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

DISNEYLAND +  
MARKETING

Disneyland because this co has the most superb working surroundings including bar/restaurant, sauna and solarium for staff. Marketing means many household names as clients, and working for an Account Director & group with full involvement. Good typing essential. WP & S/H very useful. Age 20-22. £8,000 + early review + 5 weeks holiday.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
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## ADVERTISING 9K++

Cool, clever, unflappable secretary for a forerunner in the field. A confident contributor will have the skills necessary (80 S/H/80 typing) to smoothly cope with top level clients, a Wang and a very stimulating workload.

The right person will probably have some advertising experience and will be looking for more involvement in a company that really cares for its staff. They will be rewarded with a good salary and perks as generous as to include a clothing allowance and a bonus.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

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This small but big-thinking property company needs a smooth and smart PA/Secretary for their two Directors.

If you are skilled at 100 S/H 60 typing, in your mid 20's and want top-level involvement plus your own office in beautiful surroundings, then we'd like to hear from you.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

## GRADUATE PA

to £14,000 + 5 weeks hols

Head of major London College is looking for a PA to assist him with his hectic, varied and very stimulating responsibilities. He MUST have experience at senior level, be confident, well-organised and well-presented. In addition to excellent secretarial skills, you must be able to organise and attend dinners and receptions, schedule his busy diary and worldwide travel arrangements, and use your initiative, intelligence and above all sense of fun to keep him and you smiling to aid you in this challenging role you will have your own secretarial assistant. Non-smoker. Own office.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

5 STAR HOTEL, SW1  
9K+

The Head of International Corporate Finance needs someone just like him...he's young, vital and going places and the nature of his work demands a cool-headed, skilled diplomat who can cope in his absence. If you have excellent S/H typing and want a true and fair chance to develop yourself, then this is your opportunity. He'll be with you all the way.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

## DESIGN £8,500

Top London contemporary design company needs a young, lively secretary for two Directors. Friendly, informal atmosphere. Fast, efficient skills necessary to cope with lots of pressure.

## TRAVEL £8,500

Two great chaps who run a small, worldwide travel marketing company urgently need a secretary. In your mid 20's you should be bright with a great sense of fun. You will also have excellent skills to exploit the full potential of this challenging and exciting role.

**Susan Beck** RECRUITMENT  
01-584 6242

PUBLISHING PA  
£11,000

Join this prestigious publishing company as PA to the managing director. Excellent career ladder skills are required as you will arrange conferences and run the office. Superb bonus after 6 months. 90/60 skills and a driving licence needed.

ADMIN ASSISTANT  
£9,000

Join this successful computer rental and leasing firm as assistant to their team of brokers. You will set up systems, liaise with clients and ensure that all runs smoothly. Initiative is important; all runs smoothly. WP experience and 50 wpm typing are essential. Please telephone 01 240 3551.

**Elizabeth Hunt**  
Recruitment Consultants  
2 Bow Lane London ECA

## adventure

## LOADS OF SUPERB NEW ADVERTISING &amp; PR JOBS

EUROPEAN DIRECTOR - of prestigious Ad Agency needs superb assistant/sec. Proven advertising track record, fluent French, Italian v. useful. No S/H. £10-12,000/ann.

W1 AD AGENCY - new business administrator required senior PA/Sec to assist him and one other. Genuine promotion prospects, could suit city sec or grad. 80/60, £10,000.

LARGE AD AGENCY - superb opportunity for someone with interest in personnel, to join hectic team. 80/60, £8-9,500.

NEW PR CO - within ad agency group is looking for bright young enthusiastic sec. No S/H, fast typing, £8,000.

PR CONSULTANCY - very smart person for secretarial & reception duties is required by PR Exec. Great chance to get into highly successful expanding co. Superb typing. Up to £8,500.

For these and many other vacancies, please ring Nikki, Jinx or Melanie at the agency.

ADVENTURE PERSONNEL LTD  
63 South Molton Street London W1W 1HH Telephone: 01-493 8882

## CAROLINE KING

## FASHION/ADMIN SEC £10,500

This promotional body affiliated to the fashion industry is seeking a PA for one of their directors. Your responsibilities should be in organising and administration & secretarial duties will only take up 30% of your time. Skills 90/50 + WP.

## PA/SOCIAL SECRETARY £10,000

This influential partner of a prestigious firm of a W1 chartered surveyors needs someone who not only has good secretarial skills but likes to organise and attend social events. You will organise everything from charity balls to Ascot. 80-90 wpm typing.

please telephone: 01-499 8070  
87 New Bond Street London W.1.  
CAROLINE KING SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

OSBORNE RICHARDSON  
CHAIRMAN'S PA  
£16,000

Use your senior-level background and good organisational abilities working for the Chairman of this Mayfair based Executive Search Consultancy. Enjoy client contact at highest level and lots of social arrangements. 90/60/80 skills needed.

Please call Debbie Berkovich, Anne Friend, Judi Osborne or Eileen Richardson. Early/late appointments arranged.

409 2393 RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
170 NEW BOND ST. LONDON W1

RECRUITMENT  
CONSULTANT  
EXPERIENCED OR ASPIRING

Enjoy the freedom to implement your ideas and the stimulus of having a say in running the business in our independent growing recruitment team. Recruitment consultancy experience is ideal. 'people' orientated environment, part-time or full-time. In support, you will need to be wide awake to drive in this not-quite-quarantined and professionally in tune with your quality drive, judgement, talent and commitment will be backed up by our full support and excellent training.

Reverse? A huge feeling of achievement and a five-figure package plus profit share. Age under 34-35. Telephone Maggie Love for a discussion.

**LOVE + TATE**  
APPOINTMENTS  
01-233 0111 70 OLD BROAD STREET LONDON EC2

## STONES THROW VICTORIA

Circa £10,000, review July.  
Disrupt Shop  
Full Medical  
Or Company

Marketing Department. Lots of contact with customers here so make use of your calm character, public face and since it is very busy part only in private. This is perfect if you enjoy a team atmosphere, working alongside the team, the department professionals and accurate typing please. Exc salary review and internal promotion prospects. Age 20-30.

**LOVE + TATE**  
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## RACING

# Young Driver on the right road for Ayr reappearance

By Michael Seely

West Tip and Young Driver, first and second in last year's Grand National, are both being readied for another assault on the world's most exciting steeplechase.

West Tip is likely to go to Haydock on January 24 for the Peter Marsh Chase. And John Wilson plans to give Young Driver his first outing of the campaign in the County of Ayr Handicap on his local track on January 31.

On Saturday West Tip finished fourth behind Stearby in the Anthony Milder Memorial Handicap at Sandown, beaten a total of 18 lengths by the second favourite for the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

However Michael Oliver, the 10-year-old's trainer, said yesterday: "Richard Dunwoody was delighted with him and said he felt much more like his old self. There's no doubt that he's taking longer to come to hand this season, the handicapper is giving him little mercy. However I've had him there ready on the day twice already and I'm aiming to do it again." In 1985 West Tip was centring in the lead when falling at Bechers Brook the last time around.

Last season Young Driver battled his heart out to be only two lengths adrift of West Tip at the line. "He rapped a joint eight weeks ago, just when he was ready to run," said Wilson. "I aim to try and get three races into him before Aintree. Despite several near misses, Rubie has been the only Scottish-trained winner to date and I want Young Driver to be the next."

Ladbroke's are prepared to offer 4-1 against West Tip and 3-1 against Young Driver. The London firm have also shortened Stearby's price for the Gold Cup to 6-1 after Saturday's decisive win, although William Hills were more impressed and have now made Terry Ramsden's eight-year-old their new favourite at 4-1.

The 34-year-old international stockbroker, who last year wagered £50,000 each-way on Mr Snigrit for the National probably summed

up his horse's chances correctly when he said, "Stearby's pretty short price now, but he jumps well and gallops and stays all day. Basically, that's what the Gold Cup is all about. I've had a few bob on at 25-1, 20-1 and 16-1."

As Stearby attempts to follow in the footsteps of Burrough Hill Lad, who also captured the Welsh National and Saturday's race en route to his triumph at Cheltenham, he has a great deal going for him. There is no more exciting sight in the winter game than that of a rising star attacking his fences with venom and dash, and that, with a few hair-raising exceptions, is exactly what Stearby did on Saturday.

Graham McCourt, making his comeback after a 28-day ban for reckless riding at Nottingham, rode last season's novice with boldness and skill as Stearby survived a mistake at the second-last to fight off determined attacks from Catch Phrase and Sacred Path over the final jump and up the hill. "The more you put him in the race, the better he seems to like it," said McCourt. "27-year-old second winner of the afternoon when capturing the Roux Restaurants Tolworth Hurdle on Mister Point after waiting in front in a slow run race on Colin Tinkler's five-year-old to shake off the attentions of The West Awake and Robin Goodfellow."

Once again Jenny Pitman has surpassed herself in her careful handling of this entraining prospect. "I knew I had him spot on," she said afterwards. "But he's still a bit baby and has to be organised at his fences. As you saw at the railway embankment fences the first time round there are still a few problems to be ironed out. One day this week I'll have him and I'm going to watch a video recording of his race."

The trainer still hopes to be two-handed as she attempts to win her second Gold Cup. "I've made some entries for Burrough Hill Lad. He's back in strong work and I'll now have to try and find some limited handicaps or consolation races for both horses."

Mrs Pitman went on to complete a double when Peter Scudamore drove Lochrum to a clear-cut win in the Merrill Lynch Europe Handicap after Charcoal Wally had come to



Lochrum and Peter Scudamore in full flight on their way to victory in the Merrill Lynch Europe Chase at Sandown

grief at the second fence from home. "This horse has an unjustified reputation for being ungainly, as he sometimes breaks blood vessels. My lads weren't half swearing when I had all 35 intended January runners out on Christmas Day. But they'll be laughing when they get the extra bonuses in the packets," he concluded cheerfully.

McCourt had his second winner of the afternoon when capturing the Roux Restaurants Tolworth Hurdle on Mister Point after waiting in front in a slow run race on Colin Tinkler's five-year-old to shake off the attentions of The West Awake and Robin Goodfellow.

"Graham rode him well and the horse quickened up nicely," said the talented Yorkshire trainer after recording his first Sandown victory, "he certainly earned the right to go to the Festival for the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle." Tinkler will start the new Flat racing season with 60 horses in his Malton yard and has now had eight jumping successes from only a handful of runners.

Mister Point was well backed at 5-1 by what is known in the trade as "fences" and other astute judges. And quite a few punters were also seen to be smiling after Gary Moore had ridden Flying Benny to an easy 14-1 victory

in the opening Thundering Herd Hurdle for Charlie Moore, the Brighton trainer. "He's a very nice young horse," he said afterwards. "But he may be a bit too immature to run in the Triumph."

However, Andy Turnell undoubtedly showed us a five Cheltenham prospect when Steve Knight rode Tawdridge past Dalbury in the closing stages of the Charles E Merrill Novices Chase. "He needs three miles," said the trainer.

Atherlow, the 5-4 favourite, jumped indifferently and could only finish fourth. Simon Christian, confirming that Saturday's Ladbroke Hurdle fourth Chryso would now go for the Tote Gold Trophy at Newbury, said: "There's no doubt that his race was disappointing. But if he's all right in a few days, we'll be thinking about the Reynoldstown Chase at Ascot."

The trainer also has hopes of Harry Hastings gaining that spectacular victory over Kesslin in the Waterford Supreme Crystal Novices Hurdle at Ayr on February 14.

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## Wilson eyes Ascot with promising Blackfeet

John Wilson is launching a Southern raid on Saturday when the ambitious Ayr trainer will be attempting to win the £25,000 Victor Chandler Handicap Chase at Ascot with Blackfeet, a 20-length winner at Edinburgh's first-ever jumping fixture last Monday, Michael Seely writes.

"He's only got 9st 8lb in the long handicap, including his penalty," he said yesterday. "This will be Wilson's first runner on the royal course."

In 1985 Wilson first hit the headlines when Harry Hastings gained that spectacular victory over Kesslin in the Waterford Supreme Crystal Novices Hurdle at Ayr on February 14. The trainer also has hopes of Harry Hastings gaining that spectacular victory over Kesslin in the Waterford Supreme Crystal Novices Hurdle at Ayr on February 14.

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## Trainer Syd Woodman dies

Syd Woodman, the Chichester trainer, died yesterday after a short illness. He was 67. Woodman, who was head of the late Ryan Price at Finsdon for nine years, first took out a licence in 1969, and had his best year in 1985 when he turned out 14 winners.

A trainer under both Flat and National Hunt rules, Woodman added the useful Beldale to his list of winners at Sandown Park, Salisbury and Ascot in 1975. He also trained Credo's Daughter, Indian Cottage and Belle Bretonne. Among his best known owners were television stars Susan Jameson and James Bolam.

The former jockey Bill Smith, who rode for Woodman, said: "He was one of the best trainers I ever knew and every horse he saddled was always guaranteed to be a super hit. He was one of racing's true heroes."

Kindred, the horse which provided Jayne Thompson with most of her racecourse victories, has died, just two months after Jayne herself was killed in a fall at Sandown Park. Kindred was "inseparable" said her father, trainer Ron Thompson, the horse deteriorated after Jayne's death. He was put down after collapsing in his box on Friday.

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## Charles in a handy sixth spot

A successful protest against Peter Tanscheit, the Brazilian winner of the second race in the Swan last year's championship for rocking his singlehanded to the front of the fleet on Saturday, has left Stuart Wallace, the Australian champion, with a 14-point lead in the overall standings when racing resumes off Melbourne today (Barry Pickhalls writes).

Glyn Charles, the 1985 UK champion, currently lying sixth overall, heads the British placings after finishing thirteenth and tenth among the 65-strong fleet, followed by Richard Stonehouse, fourth, and Simon Cole, the current British champion, has made a less successful start, recording a 23rd and 43rd so far in the series. However, with many other leading contenders also underlining in the figures, including Richard Lott, the European champion, and Ed Baird, of the United States and the former world champion, the leader board is expected to change significantly as the championship progresses.

A month ago he was sent flying across the cabin, breaking several ribs when the boat lurched down a wave. "The pain was excruciating," Mitchell said. "It was days before I could do anything on board." Later that week, Mitchell hit his head while getting up from the chart table, and he has been in hospital since then.

Fellow competitors have now rallied round Mitchell, the oldest entrant in the race.

It was announced over the weekend at the London International Boat Show that Tony Castro, the Hamble-based naval architect, is to design the yacht for the all-woman Maiden Great Britain for the 1989-90 Whitbread Round the World Race.

Tony Castro, who is noted for his IOR designs that include *Justine III* and *IV*, as well as for light displacement yachts such as *Hythe Marina Village* and the *Howard's Way* yacht *Barnack* of Tarrant, is expected to produce a 65-foot, light displacement, fractionally rigged yacht constructed in aluminium, rating at around 55-foot IOR.

A yacht of this size will be more easily manageable for her female crew in this, the world's toughest ocean race, than the 80-foot LOA Max's that fought for line honours in the last event. It will, however, still be capable of winning the race on handicap as was demonstrated by the French yacht, *L'Esprit d'Inde*, last year's winner which was also constructed from aluminium.

Although no major sponsor has yet been named in connection with the project, Tracy Edwards, the diminutive skipper who finished last year's race aboard the maxi *Atlantic Princess*, is optimistic that they will raise sufficient funds for the venture. An all-female crew venturing into one of the last reserves of male domination will undoubtedly obtain a large share of the publicity, which would no doubt represent good advertising returns for any sponsor's investment. This reasoning is supported by the fact that some £200,000 has already been pledged to the project at this early stage. Despite the rigours of the course, there appears to be no shortage of crew volunteers, and although 67 applications have already been received from around the world for the 14-crew positions, Tracy Edwards is still keen to hear from interested parties.

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## Women have designs on male reserve

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# Nicholas and Arsenal snug in overcoat of confidence

By Clive White

Reading 1  
Arsenal 3

It was a perfect day for first division bashing at Elm Park on Saturday: a cold, inhospitable pitch that was enough to give an England defender the collywobblers (and did) and underdogs who would never get a better chance this season.

The problem was that Arsenal had other ideas. Two years ago, as they did at York, Arsenal's knees would have shivered then buckled. But the new, confident Arsenal are wrapped more snugly in a heavy overcoat of self-confidence. So much so that even with Jerry Williams, the Reading winger, doing things to Sansom that first division players would not dare dream about and Senior in a ruthless mood, Arsenal were able to cope.

Ian Branfoot, the Reading manager, was left with only the crumbs. "To create that many chances against the Arsenal defence is not bad going, but you've got to punish them. The difference is first division players stick them away, don't they? Well, some of them do. And some of them do when the mood takes them, as it clearly took Nicholas, the scorer of two of Arsenal's goals."

While other players were struggling to keep their balance, Nicholas was a picture of equilibrium, always imposing his will on the ball which for much of the first half he had a mind of his own on the bumpy surface. It was in the same round of last season's competition that in similar conditions that Nicholas struck three goals at Grimsby. His first, though unmeritingly

struck, owed itself to Reading's misfortune. Firstly in conceding a corner that was not and secondly in that Westwood's punch clearance fell directly to Nicholas's left foot. Westwood, recalled after Reading had failed to come to an agreement with Queen's Park Rangers over the purchase of Barron, was an even sorer deputy by the end of the afternoon.

Reading's hopes of history making were reawakened two minutes later when Williams beat Sansom with an early cross, the tall, defiant Adams inadvertently headed on and Senior chose the right time to rekindle his scoring fire with a header in off the bar.

But there was something lacking in Reading's mental attitude, as though they doubted their ability to succeed where better men had failed. To all intents they became another victim in Arsenal's run of 20 games without defeat after 35 minutes. Then the target beanie Quinn nudged Roscoe into an advance position where he was cut down by Baile. Hayes administered the execution from the spot.

A Senior header, deflected off Jerry Williams and cleared by Quinn off the line raised Reading's hopes just a fraction before half-time. But Arsenal's 52nd minute goal anaesthetized Reading as surely as the weather had deadened our feet. Hayes headed a ball which was Wood's Arsenal player's until it arrived at the far post where Nicholas took possession. READING: G. Westwood, C. Ellis, S. Richardson, S. Sansom, M. Higgs, S. Wood, T. Taylor, T. Senior, C. Brennan, T. Hurlock. ARSENAL: J. Latic, V. Anderson, K. Williams, S. Adams, A. Smith, D. Rocastle, P. Davis, N. Collins, S. Williams, M. Hayes, C. Nicholas. Referee: J. Brown.

## Extras take over the starring role

By David Powell

Orient 1  
West Ham United 1

The signature tune of East-Enders enriched the pre-match Derby atmosphere at Brisbane Road on Saturday and the high drama which followed, like all successful soaps, left us impatient for the next episode. It is scheduled for viewing tomorrow, but, in the meantime, West Ham can count themselves fortunate not to have been written out of the FA Cup script by the neighbourhood paupers from 79 doors down on League Street.

Orient, in the re-election zone of the fourth division, were supported to have played a supporting role, but took the principal part instead. Their equalizer, in the second minute of injury time, was no more than they deserved, and the manner in which it was typical of their derring-do.

Steve Castle had never taken a penalty in senior football but when Hilton handed a cross from Comfort the 20-year-old showed equanimity in beating Parkes. "I tried to shut everything out," Castle said. "If I had thought about it I would probably have walked the other way."

Castle's last penalty was three years ago in the South East Counties League, but he was picked for the job some weeks ago after Cornwall and Brooks had been missing from his first call to duty could hardly have

come at a more difficult time, but even his former Rotherham Royals team colleague, Cottee, now of West Ham, could not have made a better job of it. A penalty in West Ham will be handy for Castle, he lives closer to Upton Park than he does to Brisbane Road.

What contrast then for Frank Clark, the Orient manager, whose previous three home games had ended in defeat and with supporters calling for his dismissal. And at one-down, to a 31st minute header from Hilton following Ward's free kick, the runnings of discontent started up again. "Even Alan Mulvey must be better than him," one fan suggested. At the finish, however, 19,000 pairs of hands were applauding his team's gallant display.

West Ham had seemed content to sit on their slender lead and Orient took up the running. Jones, the former Tottenham Hotspur forward, had produced a header and a shot which tested the reflexes of Parkes and the West Ham goalkeeper also needed to be at his best to keep out a stinging drive from Godfrey and a chipped shot from Castle.

"I thought we deserved a draw," Clark said. The "Clark Out" placards had gone, so presumably his critics agreed.

WATFORD: A. Cohen; D. Bartley, W. Foster, K. Richardson, S. Sims, J. Conlon, J. Barnes, C. Smith, D. Brooks, C. Jones, K. Godfrey (sub: I. Harvey, S. John). WEST HAM UNITED: P. Ward, W. May, M. Hill, A. Parnham, J. Glover, J. Ross, M. Donohue, M. Smith, S. Galloway, S. Butler (sub: G. Torrance), A. Lawrence, R. Milford.

GALEVAULT CONFERENCE: 1. Barnum, 2. Eastleigh, 3. Havant, 4. Havant, 5. Havant, 6. Havant, 7. Havant, 8. Havant, 9. Havant, 10. Havant, 11. Havant, 12. Havant, 13. Havant, 14. Havant, 15. Havant, 16. Havant, 17. Havant, 18. Havant, 19. Havant, 20. Havant, 21. Havant, 22. Havant, 23. Havant, 24. Havant, 25. Havant, 26. Havant, 27. Havant, 28. Havant, 29. Havant, 30. Havant, 31. Havant, 32. Havant, 33. Havant, 34. Havant, 35. Havant, 36. Havant, 37. Havant, 38. Havant, 39. Havant, 40. Havant, 41. Havant, 42. Havant, 43. Havant, 44. Havant, 45. Havant, 46. Havant, 47. Havant, 48. Havant, 49. Havant, 50. Havant, 51. Havant, 52. Havant, 53. Havant, 54. Havant, 55. Havant, 56. Havant, 57. Havant, 58. Havant, 59. Havant, 60. Havant, 61. Havant, 62. Havant, 63. Havant, 64. Havant, 65. Havant, 66. Havant, 67. Havant, 68. Havant, 69. Havant, 70. Havant, 71. Havant, 72. Havant, 73. Havant, 74. Havant, 75. Havant, 76. Havant, 77. Havant, 78. Havant, 79. Havant, 80. Havant, 81. Havant, 82. 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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle

## Britain 1987: credit and debit account

## CHOICE

Two out of three. Not a bad score for Mrs Thatcher in what could be general election year. If she happens to watch Granada Television's *World in Action* special State of the Nation (ITV, 8.30pm), her heart will glow at the success story of the Earl and Countess of Aylesford and their equally successful offspring. But it will break into a blaze of light of Blackpool illuminations proportions when her dream citizen, Adrian Green, comes on screen. Life, he avers, needs more positives, fewer negatives. A middle-class manager, with Barclaycard, where credit is all, he himself is a positive credit to the conformist ideology of Mrs T. "Society," he opines, with a finality that ought to guarantee him an invitation to pop into No. 10 next time he happens to be in the area, "society gives us a set of rules, and I think it is important to stick to them." If

one conforms to society, one will find life a lot easier. If conforming to society also entails the use of plastic cards, which is a fair inference, then this is where Adrian Green's parents will part company with him. They have borrowed a penny. As for the Aylesfords, the political climate of Mrs Thatcher's Britain has favoured them more than a little, although they have more to thank than lower income tax levels. There is also that little matter of private enterprise — the dumping of Birmingham rubbish on the estate — that has brought in £2 a million a year turnover. High marks for Mrs T, then, from the Aylesfords of Packington Park, and Adrian Green of Northampton. But low marks from the

working-class Reads of Coventry. Three of their low-paid children had to emigrate. Another daughter and her husband have been out of work for four years. There is little prospect of any Tory votes from a man who says: "If it carries on the way it's going, Britain is going to be down the drain."

● The Search for the Disappeared (BBC2, 8.10), this week's *Horizon*, is a remarkable account of the lengths to which a nation can go to atone for its past misdeeds. In Argentina, under the military dictatorship, countless people were murdered in state-sponsored executions. Countless children vanished, some of them being acquired by the very monsters who destroyed their parents. In the "new" Argentina, highly complex scientific methods involving the pairing of genes (even those of grandparents) are being adopted



The Earl and Countess of Aylesford and family: ITV, 8.30pm

Peter Davalle

Live transmissions on BBC  
TV are subject to disruption  
through industrial action

6.55 Ceefax AM.

6.55 News headlines followed by

6.55 Weather.

7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank

Bough, Sally Magnusson, and

Jeremy Paxman. National and

international news at 7.00,

7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional

news and traffic reports at

7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather

details at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.

8.40 Watchdog. Lynn Faulds Wood

and John Stapleton warn of

bogus modelling agencies.

8.55 Regional news and

weather.

9.00 News and weather 9.05 Day to

Day. Robert Kilroy-Glik, his

guests, and the studio

audience, discuss a topical

subject 9.45 Parent

Programme: How will projects

for the under-fives fare after

DHSS funding stops in March?

News and weather 10.05

Neighbours. (r) 10.25

Children's BBC. Programme

news. 10.30 Play School.

10.50 Wilko the Wip. (r)

10.55 Five to Eleven. T.P. McKenna

with a thought for the day

11.00 News and weather 11.05

Gardeners' World. (r) 11.15

Open Air. (includes news and

weather at 12.00)

12.25 Wildlife Showcase.

Wildlife migrate across

Kanya's swift, flowing Mara

river. (r) 12.55 Regional news

and weather.

1.00 One O'Clock News with

Mervyn Lewis. Weather. 1.25

Neighbours. Helen helps

Victor find his daughter 1.45

Holey Cakes. (r)

2.00 Anzacs. A new five-part drama

series, to be shown on

consecutive afternoons, about

a group of Australian soldiers

enlisted for the excitement of the

First World War but found the

reality to be somewhat

different.

BBC1

3.40 Classic Fairy Tales. George

Cole with the story of The

Princess and the Pea. (r) 3.55

Postman Pat. (r) 4.10 Just So

Stories. Michael Hordern with

the story of How the Camel

Got His Hump. (r) 4.15 The

Mysterious Cities of Gold 4.40

Jonny Briggs. Serial

5.05 Blue Peter includes film of

Caron underpinning tortuous

training with the Cardiff School

of Self Defence; and film of

Dobson's trip to Australia.

(Ceefax)

5.25 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time.

6.00 Six O'Clock News with Sue

Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

Weather.

6.35 London Plus.

7.00 Wogan. On the guest list

tonight are Derek Hatten,

Jacqueline Bisset, and Robert

Hughes. Music is provided by

the Tom Robinson Band.

7.25 The Golden Oldie Picture

Show. Dave Lee Travis

presents another selection of

old record favourites, dressed

up in trendy videos.

8.00 Test Pilot. The penultimate

programme of the series and

the students have to test a

front-line weapons have to have

never flown before, any then

write a comprehensive report

(Ceefax)

8.30 Three Up, Two Down. Comedy

series starring Angela Thorne

and Michael Elphick. (r)

(Ceefax)

8.50 Six O'Clock News with Julia

Somerville and Philip Hayton.

Regional news and weather.

8.50 News. Tom Margold

investigates the development of

Seattle, the aircraft the

Americans refuse to admit

exists.

10.10 Film: Straight Time (1978)

starring Dustin Hoffman. A

drama with Hoffman playing

the role of Max Debono, a man

recently released from prison

after serving a life sentence for

sentences for armed robbery.

Directed by Lluís Grobald.

12.00 Weather.

BBC2

9.00 Ceefax.

1.35 Sign Extra. A repeat of

yesterday's programme about

painting outdoors, adapted for

the hearing impaired.

2.00 News and weather.

2.25 Laramie. Western adventures.

(r)

2.50 Cartoons. She Was an

Acrobat's Daughter.

3.00 News and weather.

3.05 The Ascent of Man. Part two

of Dr Bronowski's celebrated

13-part series tracing the

story of mankind. (r)

3.50 News, regional news and

weather.

4.00 Pamela Armstrong donates

blood to the Midlands Blood

Transfusion Service; wishes

Eric Heffer a happy birthday,

and listens to the music of

Yan Martin.

4.35 World Darts. Highlights of

yesterday's first round games

in the Embassy World

Professional Championship.

My Music. Light-hearted

musical quiz presented by

Steve Race. With Frank Muir,

John Arns, Denis Norden, and

Jan Wallace. (r)

5.30 Did You See...? A revised

edition of yesterday's

programme which included

comment on Day to Day

Entertainment USA, and The

Gourmet, from Fay Weldon.

Polly Toynbee, and Magenta.

6.00 Parks The Trap (1964)

starring, for the last time,

Sidney Toller as the oriental

slut, in this adventure

investigating a multiple murder

at a Malibu beach house.

Directed by Howard

Bretherton.

7.05 The London Boat Show. Paul

Heiney and Caroline Hall report

from Earls Court on the latest

developments in the world of

boating, and interviews with

those behind them.

7.45 Cricket Fifth Test. Highlights

of the third day's play in the

match between England and

Australia in Sydney.

8.10 Horizon: The Search for the

Disappeared. A documentary

tracing the work done by the

commission set up by

Argentina's President Alfonsín

to probe the disappearance of

10,000 subjects in the six years

leading up to the Falklands

War. (see Choice)

9.00 Dave Allen. The comedian in

a series of sketches and wry

observations. (r)

9.50 World Darts. The closing

matches in the first round of

the Embassy World

Professional Championship.

Introduced by Tony Gubba

from the Lakeside Country

Club.

BBC2

9.00 Ceefax.

1.35 Sign Extra. A repeat of

yesterday's programme about

painting outdoors, adapted for

the hearing impaired.

2.00 News and weather.

2.25 Laramie. Western adventures.

(r)

2.50 Cartoons. She Was an

Acrobat's Daughter.

3.00 News and weather.

3.05 The Ascent of Man. Part two

of Dr Bronowski's celebrated

13-part series tracing the

story of mankind. (r)

3.50 News, regional news and

weather.

4.00 Pamela Armstrong donates

blood to the Midlands Blood

Transfusion Service; wishes

Eric Heffer a happy birthday,

and listens to the music of

Yan Martin.

4.35 World Darts. Highlights of

yesterday's first round games

in the Embassy World

Professional Championship.

My Music. Light-hearted

musical quiz presented by

Steve Race. With Frank Muir,

John Arns, Denis Norden, and

Jan Wallace. (r)

5.30 Did You See...? A revised

edition of yesterday's

programme which included

comment on Day to Day

Entertainment USA, and The

Gourmet, from Fay Weldon.

Polly Toynbee, and Magenta.

6.00 Parks The Trap (1964)

starring, for the last time,

Sidney Toller as the oriental

slut, in this adventure

investigating a multiple murder

at a Malibu beach house.

Directed by Howard

Bretherton.

7.05 The London Boat Show. Paul

Heiney and Caroline Hall report

from Earls Court on the latest

developments in the world of

boating, and interviews with

those behind them.

7.45 Cricket Fifth Test. Highlights

of the third day's play in the

match between England and

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ITV LONDON

6.15 TV-am presented by Mike

Morris. Weather at 6.28 and

6.55 news at 6.55; sport at

6.40 and exercises at 6.55.

7.00 Good Morning Britain

presented by Anne Diamond

and Richard Kaye. News at

7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00;

cartoon at 7.25; and Jimmy

Greaves's television highlights

at 8.35. After Nine includes a

repeat of the Alan Alda

interview. Clara Pym's

advice column; and at 8.57,

exercises with Lizzie Webb.

9.25 Thames news headlines

followed by Robostory. 9.50

Beyond the Technology of

Rice finds out what the

Maltese are doing to revive

their flagging tourist industry.

(Oracle)

7.30 Coronation Street. Vera is in

for a shock. (Oracle)

8.00 The Growing Pains of Adrian

Mole. Our hero takes Sharon

to the skating rink — armed with

50p and a bunch of grapes —

while discussions on the last

family holiday before the baby

is born reveal that Adrian

would like to go to the Lazio

District; his mother to Greece;

and father to Skagness.

(Oracle)

8.30 World in Action. Part two of

the three-part series on the

examination of life in Britain as

experienced by three different

families. (see Choice)



